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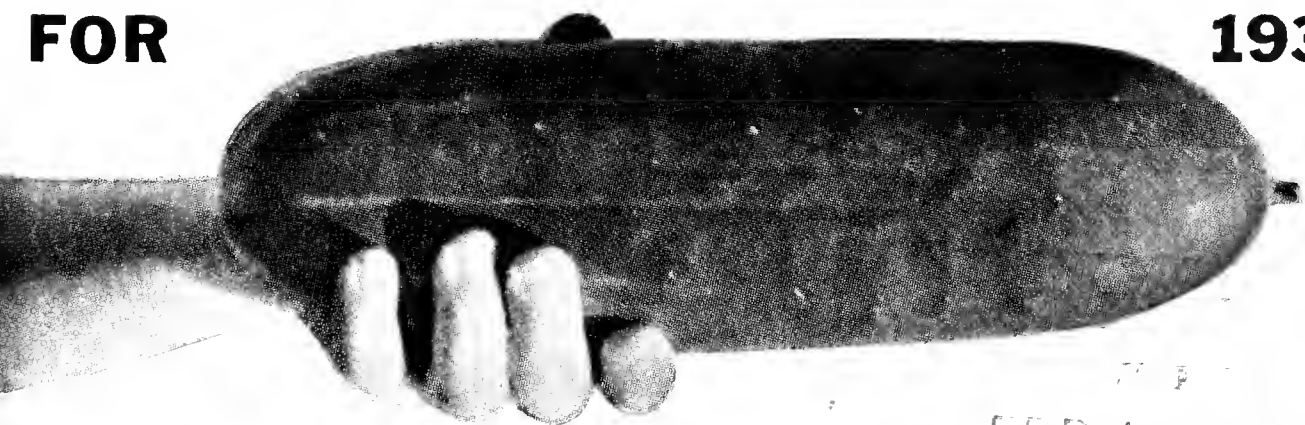
Burrell's

BETTER SEEDS

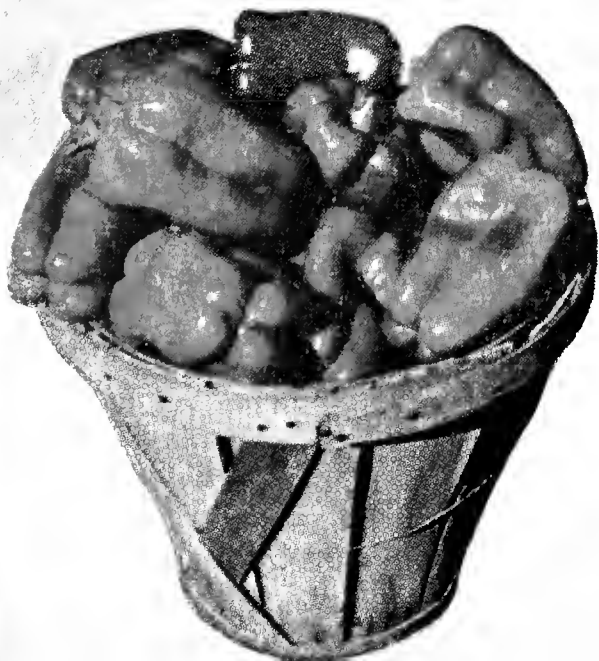
D. V. BURRELL SEED GROWERS CO.
ROCKY FORD, COLORADO

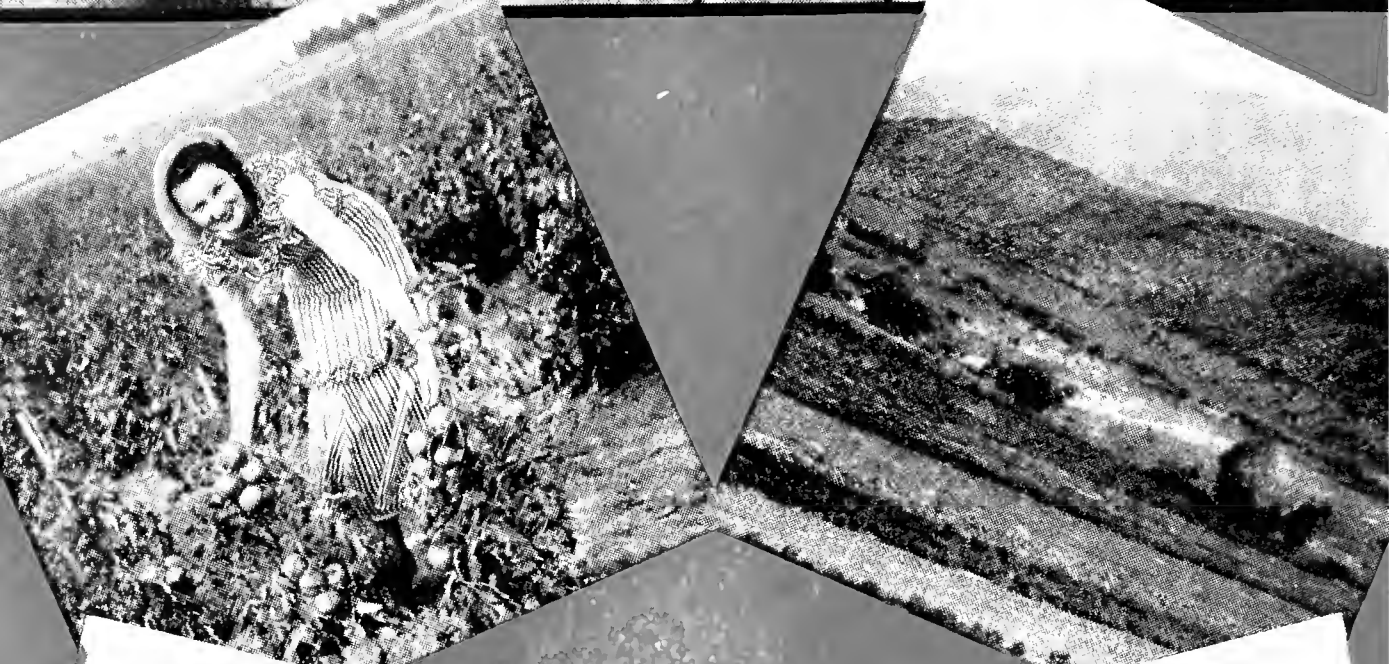
FOR

1937

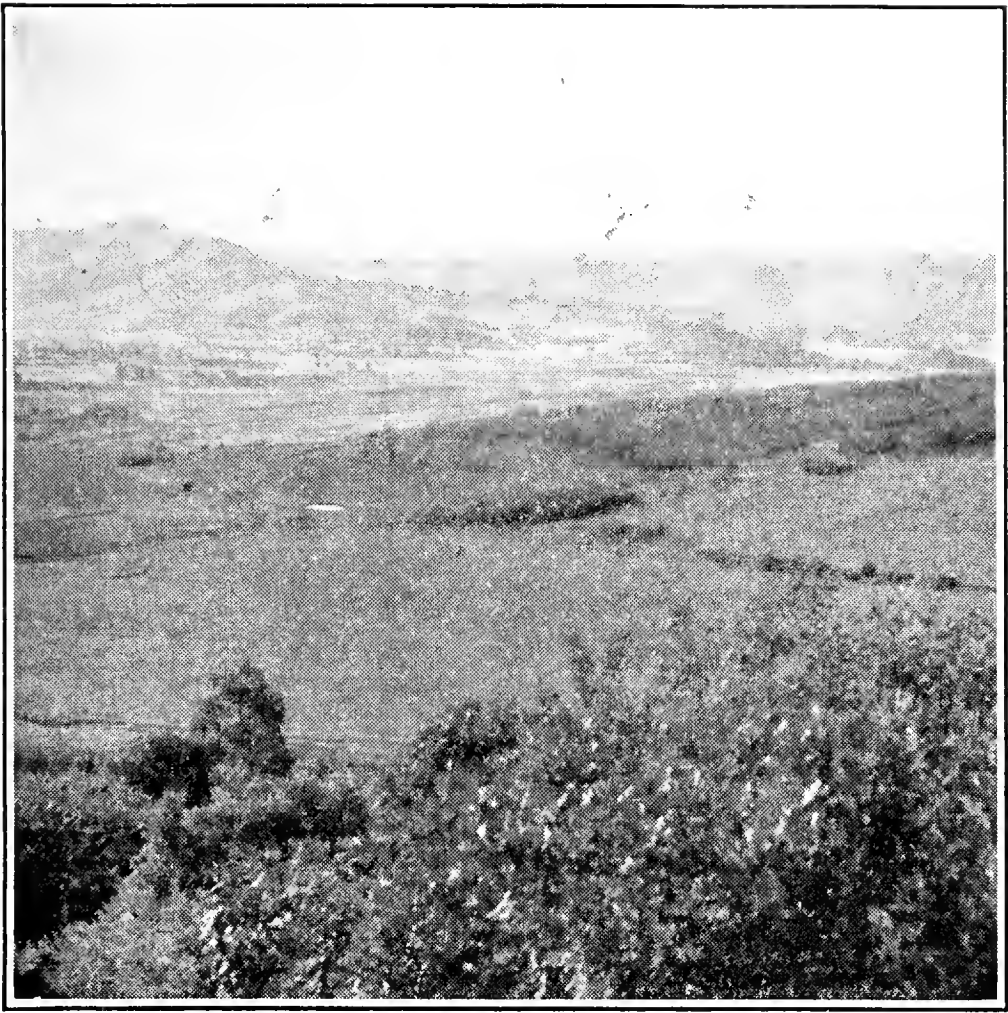


FEB 18 1937
U. S. Department of Agriculture





As Good As Grow For You to Sow



A Typical Mountain Valley in Colorado

BETTER SEEDS—READ WHY

In 1787 nineteen people were on the farms to one in the city. These nineteen fed themselves and one more. Today nineteen people on the farms are producing food and clothing for fifty-six in the city and ten abroad. Improved farming methods and machinery have in no small way helped to make this possible. Vastly improved transportation facilities and, in the case of perishables, canning and refrigeration have made their big contribution toward feeding the multitudes. Varieties of vegetables better suited to shipping and canning have been developed.

The grower must furnish produce that pleases the customer, whether a canner, a motorist stopping at his roadside market or the housewife in a distant city. The successful grower knows that it is the first class uniform produce that brings top market prices and is more easily sold. He also knows that it is not necessarily the big tonnage grown that makes money. It is the fruits that can be marketed which count, not those left in the field.

Seed is important because this determines to a large extent both the quality and the yield, and no amount of effort on the part of the grower will overcome the handicap of poor seed. Our determination has long been to grow and furnish our customers with the best in seed; seeds of which we can be proud and that will grow crops of which the planter will be proud. We are not particularly interested in selling by price competition. It is our firm belief that seeds should be produced as good as possible and then sold at a price that will allow a just margin of profit. This does not necessarily mean that our prices are higher than those from other sources. A large part of the seeds we offer are of our own growing and by selling directly to the planter we are often able to supply better quality at no increase in price. Our policy has always been to grow the finest seed we know how and secure from growers who specialize in their line, items that we do not produce ourselves.

We will be glad to receive your orders and will do our best to please you.

D. V. BURRELL SEED GROWERS CO.

Rocky Ford, Colo.



Burrell's Yellow Valencia Onion Won an Award of Merit in the "All America" trials for 1937. This is without doubt the finest large yellow onion. See page 57.

DAYS TO MATURITY

The number of days required by any particular variety to produce garden stuff ready for table use varies from year to year and depends upon growing and seasonal conditions. In our description of most varieties we are giving the average number of days from seed to edible stage. Time given for broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, pepper and tomato is days from setting plants to marketing fruits. Figures are based on growing conditions here and are meant only for convenience in comparing earliness of varieties. Less time to maturity is required in the South and for late planted crops.

SUCCESSFUL GARDENING

Soil The growing of high quality, tender and succulent vegetables requires quick and continuous growth. Good market gardening land is "quick"; that is, it warms up early in the spring, comes speedily into workable condition after rain, is easy to keep in good tilth and responds quickly to fertilizing materials. A rich, sandy loam is best. Stiff clays are the least desirable. Heavy soils require deep ploughing and frequent rotation with leguminous crops and the addition of plenty of fibrous material. Sandy soils are, as a rule, ploughed rather shallow to compact the under soil and prevent leaching. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on proper tillage and rotation. Gardeners will find, when soil becomes unproductive for some particular crop that changing to another crop or seeding down to clover or alfalfa for a year or two will result in profit. Rotation tends to even up the demands on the soil, no one element of plant food being exhausted; leaves the land in good physical condition for the following crop and incorporates humus. Other advantages are distribution of labor, better use of irrigation water, less disease risk, encourages the keeping of livestock, controls weeds and helps to minimize risk of hail, insects and low markets. Where available, a liberal coating of manure should be given the ground. This should be of the best quality, well fermented and shoveled over at least twice during the previous summer. It thereby becomes thoroughly decomposed and is quickly incorporated with the soil. Its plant food soon becomes available and, in addition, weed seeds are killed. The use of fresh, rank manure is especially undesirable when growing such crops as onion and parsnip, as this is liable to result in soft bulbs, scallions and branched or misshapen roots.

Tillage Remove all refuse of previous crops as early as possible in the fall. Spread the composted manure evenly. First disc in and then plough, taking a narrow furrow in order to thoroughly mix the manure with the soil. Fall ploughing enables the gardener to be forehanded with his work, renders the land earlier in the spring and improves the physical character of the soil. Freezing during the winter slacks the lumps, making it easy to have a finely pulverized, mellow, deep seed bed. In irrigated countries, fall and winter irrigation is desirable.

SUCCESSFUL GARDENING (Continued)

Preparation

Many growers seem to think that good gardening consists in killing weeds and bugs, but the best gardening is in not having them. The good gardener tills better and manages his land in such a manner as to prevent, rather than eradicate weeds. Disc the land thoroughly as early in the spring as it can be worked after which the entire surface should be made fine and level with a smoothing harrow. In the Rocky Ford district, the land is leveled by means of a long narrow float. These are constructed from planks. The two side members are long, usually 12 to 18 feet, turned on edge much like sled runners. Three cross members are attached even with the bottom of the runners and are placed at a slight angle except the center one which is vertical. These floats thoroughly pulverize the small clods in addition to picking up the soil on the high places and depositing on the low places. The oftener the ground is worked over before sowing or planting the cleaner and better it will be.

Commercial Fertilizer

There is no infallible rule for determining what fertilizer to apply. The grower must study his conditions and judge for himself. A little experimenting will help or advice may be given by the State College of Agriculture or local farm bureau agent. Usually a fertilizer containing 4% nitrate, 12% phosphate and 6% potash is satisfactory. Apply this at the rate of about 4 pounds to the square rod. When fertilizers are relied upon, some form of humus should be supplied. This can be done by turning under green crops or applying rotted leaves, peat moss, manure, etc



Cutting cantaloupes for seed. Note the fine type of melons; these are Improved H. B. No. 36.

Planting

Planting time is where the gardener arrives at the cross roads and considerable judgment must be exercised in selecting the seed to be planted and the methods of planting. The soil should always be moist, not too wet and not too dry. Use a good drill seeing that the amount of seed dropped and depth of planting is correctly gaged, also that the presser wheel properly firms the soil over the seed row. Always plant in good straight rows. Appearance is not only better but cultivating is easier. If hand planted, make certain that the soil is firm around the seed row by tamping down slightly with a garden rake, hoe or with the flat side of a board. Use as long rows as possible and space wide enough apart to admit the free use of a wheel hoe or cultivator. Pay particular attention to depth of planting. Seeds often fail to come up from being covered too shallow or too deep. Early in the spring when the soil is moist, seeds should not be covered as deep as later in the season when the ground becomes dry. As a rule, the smaller the seed, the shallower the depth of planting and this applies to small flower seeds as well as vegetables. If not familiar with the soil temperature required for germination of each kind of seed, study our cultural directions or ask some experienced gardener in your neighborhood. Some seeds like parsnip cannot be made to grow well after the ground becomes too warm. On the other hand, watermelon seed if planted in cold wet ground will rot. If rains occur after the seeds are sown and a crust forms, this should be carefully broken, otherwise the tender plants will not be able to get through to the surface. Some

SUCCESSFUL GARDENING (Continued)

seeds are slow to germinate and these should be sown thickly in order that the plantlets may break the crust on the soil. It is a good plan to sow a few quick germinating seeds such as radish, cabbage or turnip with slow germinating celery, parsnip, carrot and the like. This will mark the row for early cultivation and help break the soil crust.

Cultivation

As soon as plants in the row can be seen, begin cultivating very shallow and close as possible without damaging the plants. Away from the plants, deeper cultivation should be practiced, gradually lessening this as the plants grow to avoid root injury. Cultivate and hoe often enough so that you are cultivating the soil instead of ploughing out weeds. If under irrigation, water often enough to keep the soil in good moist condition; do not oversoak. Cultivate at least once between each irrigation until the crop is laid by.

Starting Plants Indoors and in Hotbeds

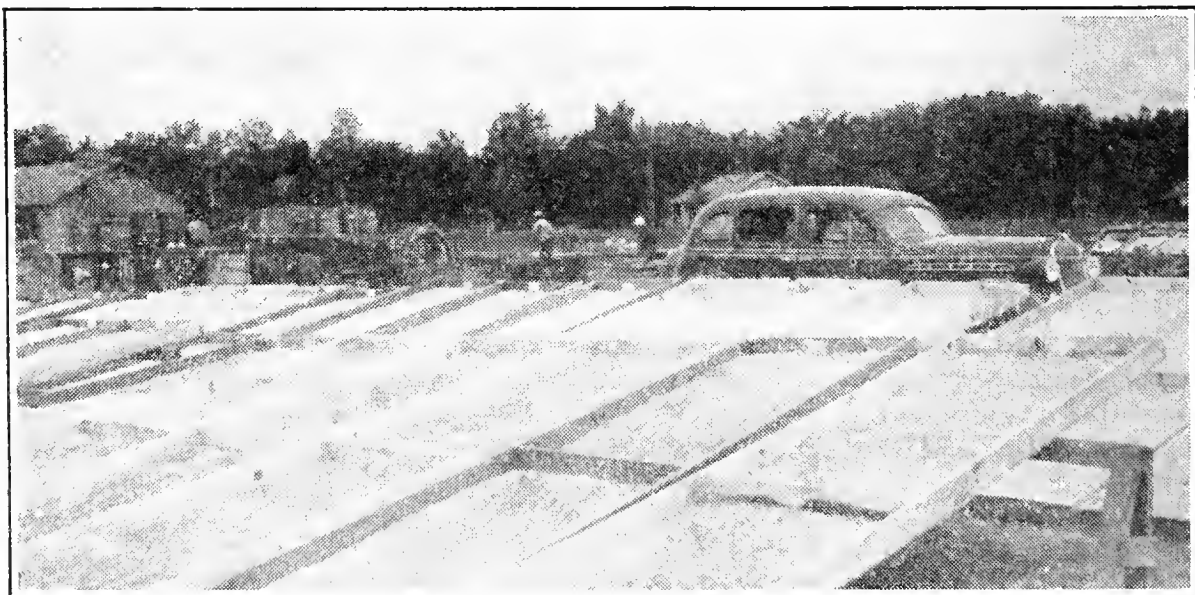
Tomato, pepper, egg plant, celery and many of the flowers may be started to an advantage in this manner. Turn to page 78 and in our article "How to Grow Tomatoes" you will find some information as to starting plants indoors and in hotbeds. We also have a leaflet on making and managing hotbeds. We shall be glad to send you one free.

Combatting Insects and Worms

Each year after harvest, clean up all refuse left by the crop. Burn all weeds and rubbish, if any, in the fence rows and corners. Fall plough as this will help destroy eggs or insects harbored in the soil. These are preventive measures. When insects appear, start controlling at once. On our own crops, we use dust insecticides. We list aphicide and dusters on pages 88 and 89. You will find instructions as to dusting on page 87.

Winter Storage of Root Vegetables

Root crops such as beet, carrot, parsnip, potatoes, rutabaga, salsify and turnip may be stored for winter use either in a root cellar, dark basement or in outdoor pits. In any case, the storage should be well drained and ventilated. Tops should always be removed. When storing in root cellar put in alternate layers of roots and sand; this will prevent shriveling. Storing in pits may be accomplished by making a shallow excavation 3 or 4 feet wide and 6 inches deep. Put a good layer of straw in this trench and over the sides. Pile the vegetables in a conical pile, the length depending upon the amount to be stored. Next cover the vegetables with one or two feet of straw and as the weather gets colder cover with sufficient soil to prevent freezing. Some ventilation is necessary and can be secured by leaving a slight space at the top with the straw exposed, or by inserting a drain tile or wooden ventilator. Ventilator should be provided with a cap to keep out the rain and with a screen to exclude rodents.



Showing trays used for drying seed. Platforms on which the seed barrels are unloaded and washbox shown in background.

Asparagus

A Delicious Dish for Spring Appetites.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

Mary Washington The best of several rust resistant strains originated by the Bureau of Plant Industry. The shoots are larger and grow more rapidly than others. Stalks are very thick and grow unusually tall without branching. Color, an attractive deep green with purple tips. Even the largest shoots are firm, tender and richly flavored.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid.

Grow Plenty of Beans

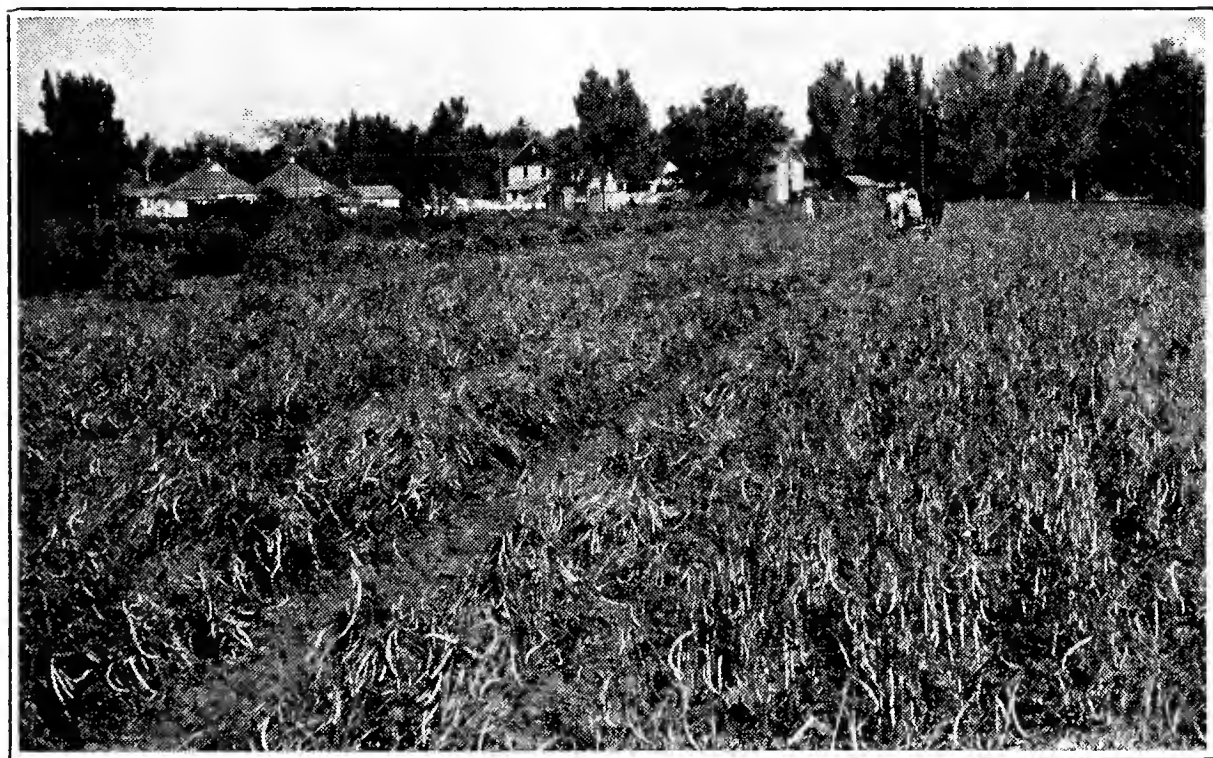
Beans like a dry and rather light soil, though they will do well in any garden soil if not planted too early in the spring. Planting should be delayed until all danger of frost is over. Dwarfs are earliest and most hardy as a general rule. In garden culture, beans are usually planted about 2 inches deep, in rows 18 inches apart, and 3 inches apart in the row; in field culture, in drills 2 to 3 feet apart so as to cultivate with horse one way. Until blossoming season, frequent but shallow cultivation should be given. Deep cultivation after the plants show bloom is very apt to ruin the crop. Two pounds will plant 100 feet of drill, and sixty pounds is sufficient for an acre.

Running beans, especially the Limas, are even more tender than the Dwarfs; therefore, planting must be delayed still later, or until liability to rot in consequence of cold, damp weather has passed. Plant five or six beans in each hill, about 2 inches deep, hills 3 feet apart each way. Two pounds of seed will be sufficient for 100 hills of Limas, or 30 to 50 pounds of Limas per acre when drilled.

To afford a regular succession of crops throughout the season, plant every two weeks after the first planting until midsummer.

See Page 2 for Preparation of the Soil.

See Page 88 for control of Mexican Bean Beetle and Bean Aphis.



Harvesting Bountiful Beans for Seed. We offer excellent, rogued, hand-picked stooks.

Beans

GREEN-POD BUSH

Days to Edible Stage, See Page 2.

Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

Bountiful 48 days. A most important variety commercially, especially in the south for fall planting. Table quality excellent; pods six inches long, slender, slightly curved, flat, light green and stringless.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c) (lb., 35c) (5 lbs., \$1.50) prepaid.

FROM NINNEKAH, OKLA. We have tried seeds and have had business dealings with seed firms in thirty-seven states and we find your seeds to be the most satisfactory.

See Page 90 for Special Prices to Market Growers

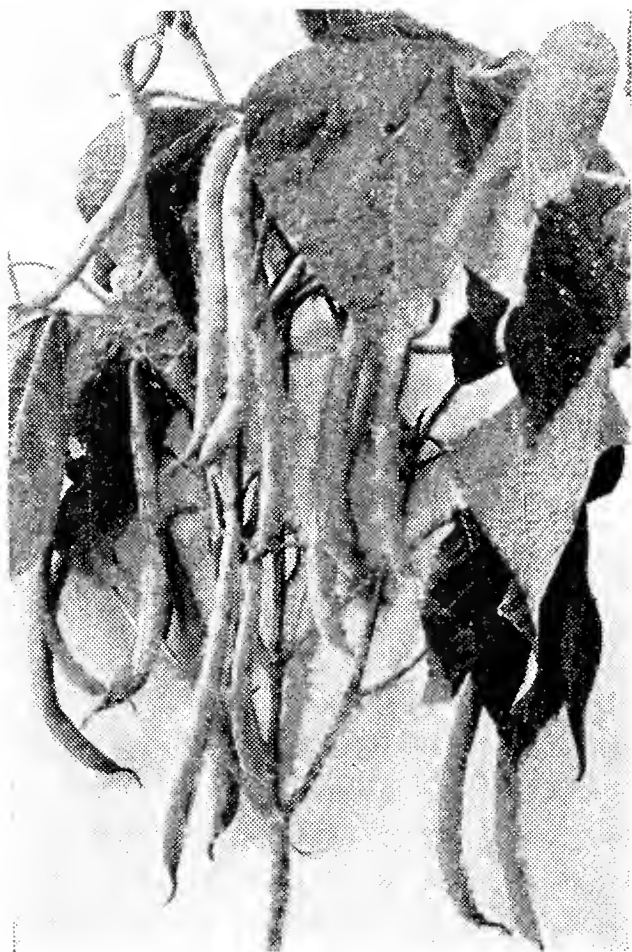
Beans

GREEN-POD BUSH

Days to Edible Stage, See Page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod 53 days. We have a new improved stock of this variety, pods are about one-half inch longer. Fine for the home garden, a good shipper. The pods are fleshy, being fully rounded before the beans begin to attain any size, and remain crisp and tender longer than many other sorts. They continue to bear a long time when kept picked.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 25c) (lb., 40c) (5 lbs., \$1.65) prepaid.



New Stringless Green Pod

nearly straight, dark green, strictly stringless and of fine quality and delicate flavor; retains color and texture in shipping long distance.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 25c) (lb., 40c) (5 lbs., \$1.75) prepaid.

Stringless Refugee 72 days. The pods are small in diameter, brittle and tender; medium thick and fleshy, particularly fine and mild flavored. Pods average about 5¼ inches in length.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 15c) (lb., 25c) (5 lbs., \$1.20) prepaid.

Tendergreen 53 days. Practically the same as New Stringless Green Pod.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 20c) (lb., 35c) (5 lbs., \$1.50) prepaid.

New Stringless Green Pod

53 days. Highly desirable for truckers and canners. Similar to Full Measure, but hardier and a more dependable cropper. Plant medium large, erect, somewhat thick stemmed, heavily productive. Pods 6 to 6½ inches long, nearly straight, dark green, round meaty, succulent; absolutely stringless, totally without fiber and we know of no sort having better quality.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 20c) (lb., 35c) (5 lbs., \$1.50) prepaid.

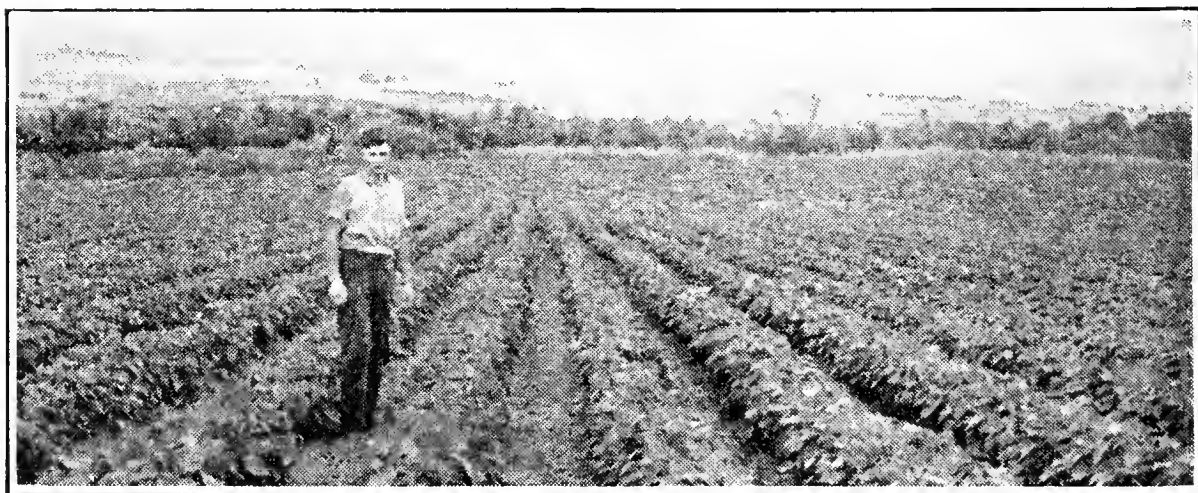
Giant Stringless

53 days. This is a very productive sort. The vigorous plants grow large and spreading. Pods are large, nearly round and of light green color. Excellent for both home and market gardens.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 25c) (lb., 40c) (5 lbs., \$1.75) prepaid.

New Stringless Valentine

49 days. Well adapted for market garden use and for early shipping. Plant large, erect, prolific, very attractive. Oval pods 6½ to 7 inches long.



Delavan Burrell in a Fine Field of Pencil Pod Black Wax Beans. To Illustrate Richness of Soil and Favorable Growing Conditions, These Beans Were Planted in 40 Inch Rows and Later Touched Across the Row.

Looking Across the Beautiful Montezuma Valley Towards the La Plata Mountains.

Beans

WAX-POD BUSH

Days to Edible Stage, See Page 2.

Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

Pencil Pod Black Wax

52 days. A medium early, very hardy sort. The round stringless pods are long and of excellent quality. The vigorous plants are less liable to rust or blight than most other wax podded sorts.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c)
(lb., 40c) (5 lbs., \$1.75) prepaid.



Pencil Pod Black Wax

Round Pod Kidney Wax

52 days. Also known as Brittle Wax. Valuable for the home garden as well as canning. Plant erect, medium large, prolific. Pods handsome, waxy light yellow; $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, round, fleshy, brittle, stringless and without fiber.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c)
(lb., 45c) (5 lbs., \$2.00) prepaid.

Beans

LIMA

Henderson Bush Lima 65 days. This is the baby Lima so extensively used as the dry bean and for canning. Plant medium in size and heavily productive. Pods small and usually contain 4 to 5 seeds. As a green shell bean you will like its splendid quality. Dry beans, white.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c) (lb., 30c) (5 lbs., \$1.35) prepaid.



Threshing Henderson Bush Lima Beans on one of our seed farms.

Burpee's Improved Bush Lima 75 days. Slightly earlier than Burpee's Bush Lima with darker green and longer pods. Plant large, erect, vigorous, very productive; pods contain four to five large, plump, flat, somewhat wrinkled seeds when dried. Color white with greenish tinge.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 45c) (5 lbs., \$2.00) prepaid.

Fordhook Bush Lima 75 days. The large seeded dwarf Lima most used by market gardeners. Potato lima type. Plants large, upright, vigorous, highly productive; pods contain three or four large green, thick, oval seeds of excellent quality. Dry beans white with greenish tinge.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c) (lb., 50c) (5 lbs., \$2.20) prepaid.

McCrea Bush Lima 72 days. A recent introduction that shows promise for canning and market shipment, also merits a place in the home garden. Between Fordhook and Henderson in type. Plant erect, "potato" leaved, dark green stocky, unusually hardy. The 3 inch pods contain 3 to 5 seeds. Green shell beans thick potato type, good quality. Dry beans creamy white.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 45c) (5 lbs., \$2.00) prepaid.

Beans

LIMA, POLE AND SHELL

Try the Hopi Lima; easily grown; withstands drouth and a tremendous yielder.

Hopi Lima 75 days. Grown by the Hopi Indians in northern Arizona from prehistoric times and has just recently been released into general commercial use. It has been grown in a dry country for so many generations that it is outstanding in drouth resistance. Seeds are slightly larger than Henderson's Bush Lima and thicker. Flavor is true Lima. Vining sort, bears heavily up until frost.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 20c) (1b., 30c) (5 lbs., \$1.35) prepaid.

King of the Garden Lima 88 days. A splendid climber, well liked by those having a limited garden space as a few hills will supply a good sized family. Pods 6 inches long, straight with 4 to 5 large thick, flat, white beans.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 25c) (1b., 45c) (5 lbs., \$2.00) prepaid.

Kentucky Wonder 65 days. The best known and most popular pole bean, good for home, market gardening and canning. Strong climber, hardy, very prolific over a long season. Pods practically round, curved with wrinkled surface, good quality; slightly stringy, fibrous, very brittle.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 20c) (1b., 35c) (5 lbs., \$1.50) prepaid.

Great Northern A very early dry bean. Sometimes called White Wonder. Larger than the navy beans, very prolific and the flavor exceptionally good. Grow a nice lot of this variety for your own use and you will always want to grow them.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 15c) (1b., 25c) (5 lbs., \$1.20) prepaid.

Pinto The Colorado Pinto Bean has taken a prominent place in the shell bean market, and the sales now amount to several million dollars a year. The stock we offer is hand picked quality for seed and much better than the ordinary stock on the market.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 15c) (1b., 25c) (5 lbs., \$1.20) prepaid.

Beets are Easily Grown

One of the profitable crops for the market grower. If desirable to be very early they may be grown in the hotbed and transplanted. Plant as early in the spring as the weather will permit. Beets will stand light frosts, but care must be taken, as a heavy frost would destroy them. The rows should be 16 to 20 inches apart and the seed planted from 1 to 1½ inches deep. Thin to 2 to 3 inches apart. Plant some thickly for greens.

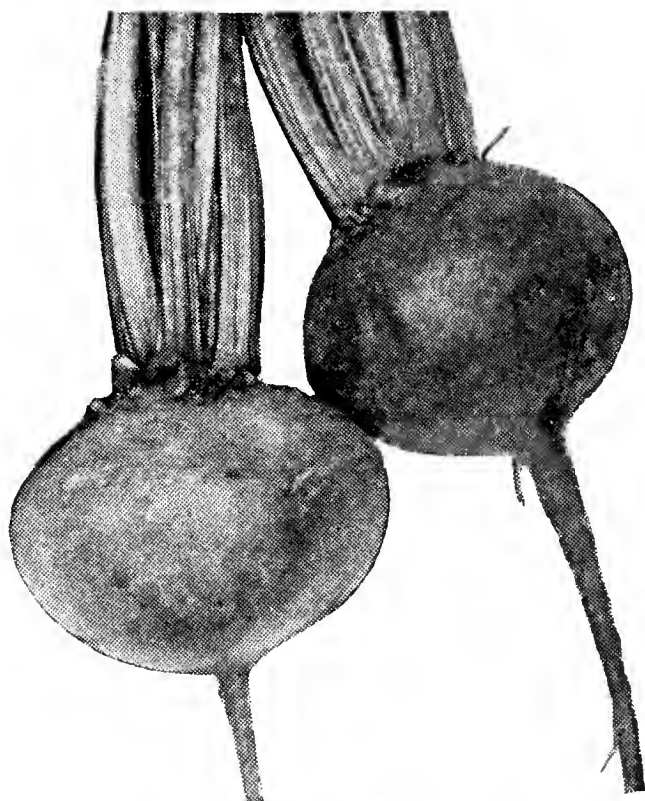
There are no better greens than small, tender beets (tops and all). Table beets may be sown at intervals of four weeks until the latter part of June to have tender, even-sized beets throughout the season from late summer until winter, the later planting being for siloing to use or sell during the winter.

For Hints on Preparing the Soil for Planting, see Page 2.

Plant 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill. Ten pounds will sow an acre in rows 18 inches apart.

See Page 88 for control of web worm.

See Page 4 for information regarding winter storage of beets.



Crosby's Egyptian

Beets

TABLE VARIETIES

Days to Edible Stage, See Page 2.

Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

Crosby's Egyptian 55 days. A splendid home and market garden sort. Tops medium in size, roots flat, globe shape with small tap root; very dark purplish red. Flesh is deep purplish-red zoned with a lighter shade; crisp and tender.

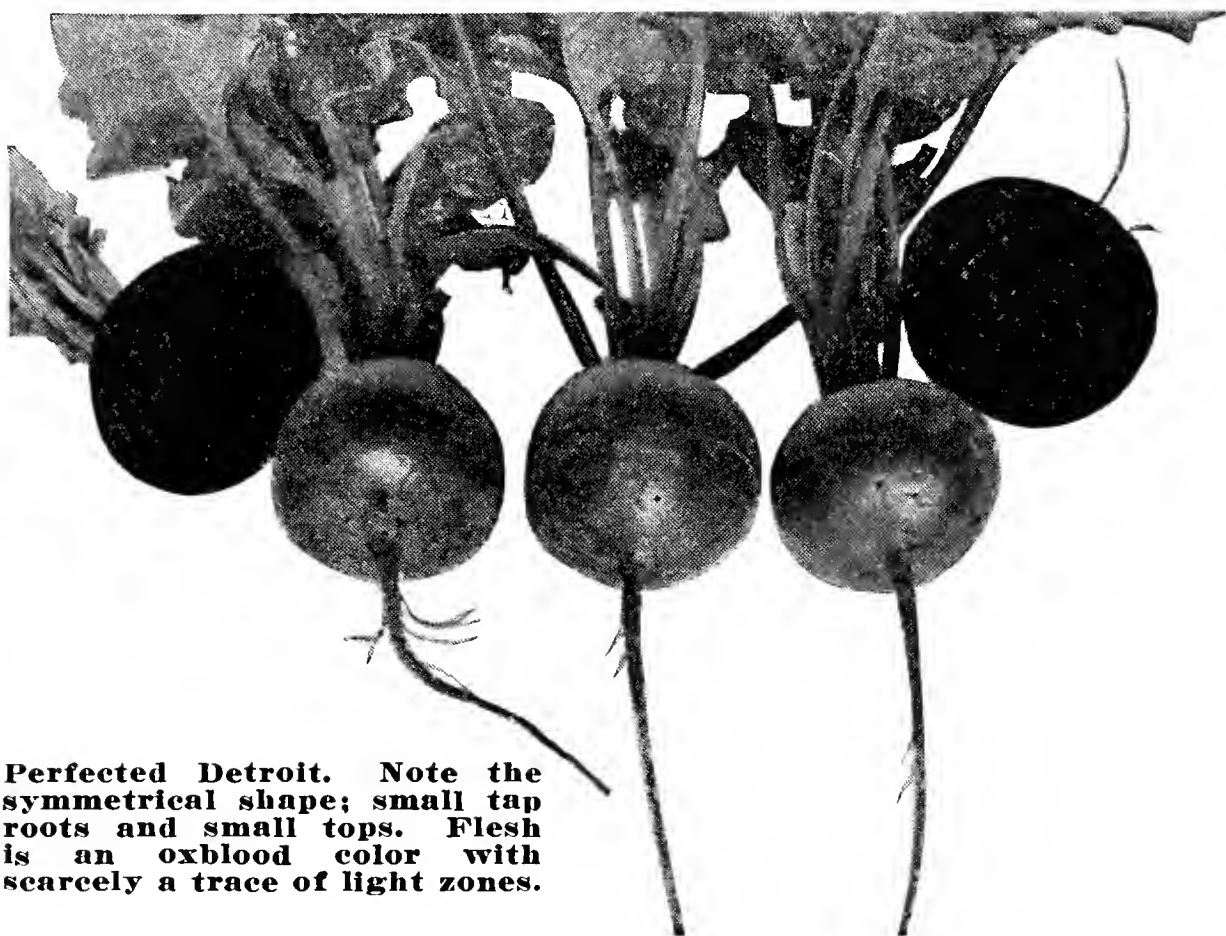
(Oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Early Wonder or Boston Crosby 53 days. Valuable to truckers and shippers as a first early variety; much used for fall planting. Tops medium small, erect, roots semi-globular, blood red, with small tap roots. The flesh is a beautiful red, slightly zoned with a lighter shade; tender and of good quality.

(Oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.35) (5 lbs., \$5.90) prepaid.

Perfected Detroit 55 days. A refined, very uniform Detroit Dark Red; so good that it won an award of merit as being one of the "All American" introductions.

(Oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.25) (5 lbs., \$5.50) prepaid.



Perfected Detroit. Note the symmetrical shape; small tap roots and small tops. Flesh is an oxblood color with scarcely a trace of light zones.

Detroit Dark Red 58 days. The outstanding variety for truckers, produce shippers, and canners. Our stock is very uniform as to size of tops, also shape and size of roots. Tops small, slender, erect; roots globe shape, symmetrical with small collar and small tap roots; interior very uniform in color with zones barely discernible, flesh seemingly being a solid ball of blood red meat; remains tender and of highest quality until full grown.

(Oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Good for All 50-55 days. Best described as a miniature, ball shaped Detroit Dark Red, and is especially suited to pickling or canning. Roots smooth, even in size and shape and almost perfectly round; collar and tap roots very small, interior deep crimson, free from white zones.

(Oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Ohio Canner 66 days. Developed at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. Well adapted for market garden and canner use. Tops medium erect. Roots flattened globe in shape, smooth, oxblood red; flesh dark red with indistinct slightly lighter zones. Is of superior color and quality.

(Oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Swiss Chard

Replaces Spinach During Hot Weather. Excellent Green Feed for Chickens. Same Culture as Beet.

One ounce of seed per 100 feet; four pounds per acre.

Special Large White Ribbed, Dark Green Leaves

This select strain has astonishingly wide stems which when creamed take the place of asparagus. Leaves smooth and dark green.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid.

Lucullus Makes a strong growing plant with extra large leaves which are thick and heavily crumpled. Yields an enormous amount of greens and has thick white stalks.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid.

Growing and Harvesting Stock Beet

Practically all of the High Milk Production Records in contests are made with Mangel Wurzel as part of the Ration, in some cases as high as 100 lbs. daily being fed.

Splendid feed for cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry, keeping stock and poultry in healthy condition throughout the winter months, when other green feeds are not readily available. Combined with grain it is worth almost as much, pound for pound, as grain as it aids digestion and assimilation. Do not feed whole to cattle. Roots should be shredded or sliced rather fine.

Plant early in the spring about 2 weeks before the last frost; 5 to 8 pounds of seed per acre in rows 24 inches apart. Rather flat-lying fairly heavy soil, that has been well fertilized and plowed as deeply as possible is best. Thin to 12 to 15 inches apart when the plants are 4 to 6 inches tall. Cultivate frequently and keep free of weeds. If you wish to begin feeding early in the fall pull 2 or 3 days supply at a time. Before freezing weather harvest the remainder of the crop and remove the tops but do not cut the top of the beets. Pile about a ton in a place and cover with 5 or 6 inches of earth, leaving a small place on top of the pile open except to cover with tops (this is for ventilation). Later when cold weather comes cover all over with more earth to prevent freezing, or store in a cellar.

Mangel Wurzels usually contain 5 to 7 per cent sugar and on good soil you should grow 25 to 50 tons per acre.

Stock Beet

OR MANGEL WURZEL

Days to Maturity, See Page 2.

See Page 90 for Quantity Prices.



Danish Sludstrup

Danish Sludstrup 90 days. The favorite sort in northern European countries where root crops are the important stock food. The only one of the heavy yielding sorts containing as high percentage of food value in proportion to the weight. Color of skin, deep yellow; flesh, white. Growth is two-thirds above ground, which makes harvesting easy. Smooth small tops, small tap roots.

(Oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 65c) (5 lbs., \$2.85) prepaid.

Giant Long Red 110 days. Largest and most productive mangel, often reaches 24 to 30 inches in length and sometimes weighing 25 pounds or more. Roots are uniformly straight and well formed; the flesh white tinged with rose. Easily harvested as roots grow one-half out of the ground.

(Oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 65c) (5 lbs., \$2.85) prepaid.

Golden Tankard 90 days. Roots large; thick oval, nearly cylindrical; light gray above, a deep orange below ground; flesh yellow with white zones.

(Oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 65c) (5 lbs., \$2.85) prepaid.

Giant Half Sugar Rose Top

90 days. Higher in sugar content than other varieties we list. Roots long oval, tapered; grayish white with white colored shoulder; flesh white.

(Oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 65c) (5 lbs., \$2.85) prepaid.

Broccoli

A Palatable Addition to the List of Vegetables. If You Like Cauliflower, Try Broccoli. See page 90 for Quantity Price.

Green Sprouting An entirely different and distinct vegetable, long a favorite in Europe but recently introduced in this country. The plants branch freely and each branch terminates in a head or bud cluster. Can be cooked for about twenty minutes and served in the same way as asparagus or cauliflower. Culture much the same as cauliflower, although more easily and successfully grown in the northern states.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 35c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00) (lb., \$3.50) (5 lbs., \$15.40) prepaid.

CABBAGE CULTURE

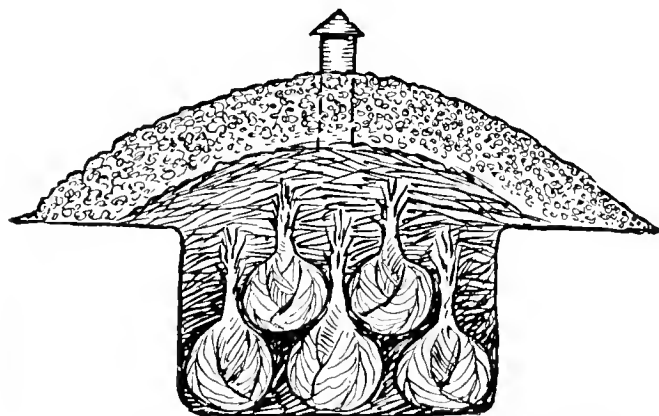
1 oz. of Seed to 3,000 Plants. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per acre.

Cabbage may be grown in all parts of the United States and special directions regarding the time and methods of planting applicable to all localities cannot be given. In general, north of the 40th parallel the early sorts should be sown very early in hot beds, hardening off gradually by exposing them to the night air and transplanting as early as hard freezing weather is over, setting 18 to 36 inches apart, according to the size and variety. South of the 40th parallel sow about the middle of September or later, according to the latitude, transplanting to cold frames if necessary to keep through the winter and setting in open ground as early as possible in the spring. It is important that the plants should not be shaded or crowded in the seed bed or they will run up weak and slender and will not stand transplanting well. Send for our leaflet giving information regarding the building and maintaining of hotbeds. On page 78 under "How to Grow Tomatoes" you will find some additional information about plant growing and transplanting.

Cabbage should be hoed every week and the ground stirred as they advance in growth, throwing up a little earth to the plants until they begin to head, when they should be thoroughly cultivated and left to mature. Loosening of the roots will sometimes retard the bursting of the full grown heads. To destroy root maggots, pour a small quantity of a solution made of one ounce of corrosive sublimate to 10 gallons of water at the base of the plant. Be very careful as this solution is deadly poison. For aphids and cabbage worms dust with Aphicide "Pyronic." See Page 88. Dusting should be thorough, early



Charleston
Wakefield



A Good Method of Storing Cabbage

in the season and continued as necessary up to the time of cutting heads for use. Gather for winter storage before freezing weather sets in. Do not remove the leaves or soil. Stand the plants upright in a cool cellar with roots in the sand or store in pits or trenches, roots up. Next put a layer of straw and cover with soil. Thickness of the cover will depend on weather conditions. The pits should be in well drained soil and some ventilation given through the soil covering to the straw by means of a pipe or tile.

FROM BELLVILLE, TEXAS. I must say a few words about your good seeds. Last year I ordered all my garden seeds from you and every package of seeds came up very good. I think the Marion Market Cabbage is very nice. I cannot plant any other cabbage in my garden because it always dies, but the Yellows Resistant Copenhagen does very good. Burrell's Seeds are the best I have ever used.

Cabbage

FIRST EARLY VARIETIES
Days to Edible Stage, See Page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

Number of days given is time from transplanting plants until ready for use. Plants are ready to set 4 to 5 weeks after planting seed.



Buy your cabbage seed from Burrell. Illustration of the uniform type heads used in the production of seed.

The D. V. B. Cabbage 62 days. Our trial ground shows this to be one of the most satisfactory and earliest varieties. Customers reported the finest extra early cabbage they ever saw. General description much the same as Golden Acre, but heads are a little deeper and slightly larger.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.20) (lb., \$4.50) (5 lbs., \$19.80) prepaid.

Golden Acre 64 days. An extra early round variety producing tightly folded, well balanced heads of excellent quality; weight about three pounds, valuable for early market and shipping.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c) (lb., \$2.50) (5 lbs., \$11.00) prepaid.

Golden Acre — Special Select — Introducers Stock
If you wish Danish grown seed of the Golden Acre Cabbage, we can supply it. This is produced by the originator and introducer of this variety.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10) (lb., \$3.75) (5 lbs., \$16.50) prepaid.

Resistant Detroit (Yellows Resistant Golden Acre)
68 days. A valuable new addition to the list of early, round headed varieties and earliest of the Yellows Resistant Cabbage.
(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.50) (lb., \$12.00) (5 lbs., \$52.80) prepaid.

Copenhagen, Louisiana (New) 64 days. Quite similar to Golden Acre; fully as early and as uniform in type. It is well adapted to planting in the southern states and has the advantage of Golden Acre by its being able to suffer checks from low temperature without bolting.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c) (lb., \$3.00) (5 lbs., \$13.20) prepaid.

Copenhagen Market 68 days. Plants compact with short stems and hard round heads, weighing three to four pounds; uniform in size and of good keeping quality, excellent for early market and early kraut.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid.

Copenhagen, Improved 71 days. Presents the true type and characteristics of the old original stock which disappeared a number of years ago. The head is large and heavy for Copenhagen and averages about $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. each. A heavy yielding, full heading strain and we recommend it to commercial cabbage growers.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c) (lb., \$2.75) (5 lbs., \$12.10) prepaid.

Cabbage

FIRST EARLY VARIETIES

Days to Edible Stage, See Page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

1 oz. of Seed to 3,000 Plants, 1/4 lb. per Acre.

Number of days given is time from transplanting plants until ready for use. Plants are ready to set 4 to 5 weeks after planting seed.

Charleston Wakefield 71 days. Used in the south for winter shipping to northern markets; excellent for home garden and trucking. Nearly a week later than Jersey Wakefield, but one-half larger heads; heart shaped, weight four to five pounds.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (1/4 lb., 50c) (lb., \$1.60) (5 lbs., \$7.00) prepaid.

Early Jersey Wakefield 62 days. The earliest and the surest heading of the pointed head types; weighs about 2 lbs., very solid, uniformly pointed, of excellent quality and borne on short stems. Plants are hardy, resisting cold and unfavorable conditions.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (1/4 lb., 50c) (lb., \$1.60) (5 lbs., \$7.00) prepaid.

Cabbage

MID-SEASON

Days to Edible Stage, See Page 2.

All-Head Early (Faultless) 77 days. Large, flat but deep, short stemmed, solid head variety. Few outside leaves, and plants may be set closer than other large varieties; good winter keeper, and valuable for kraut. Heads weigh six to seven pounds.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (1/4 lb., 50c) (lb., \$1.60) (5 lbs., \$7.00) prepaid.

All Seasons 90 days. Splendid, general purpose cabbage; a good winter keeper, popular with makers of kraut, remains thrifty in hot dry weather. Heads solid, 7 1/2 inches deep, of excellent quality, good cropper, weight 9-10 lbs.

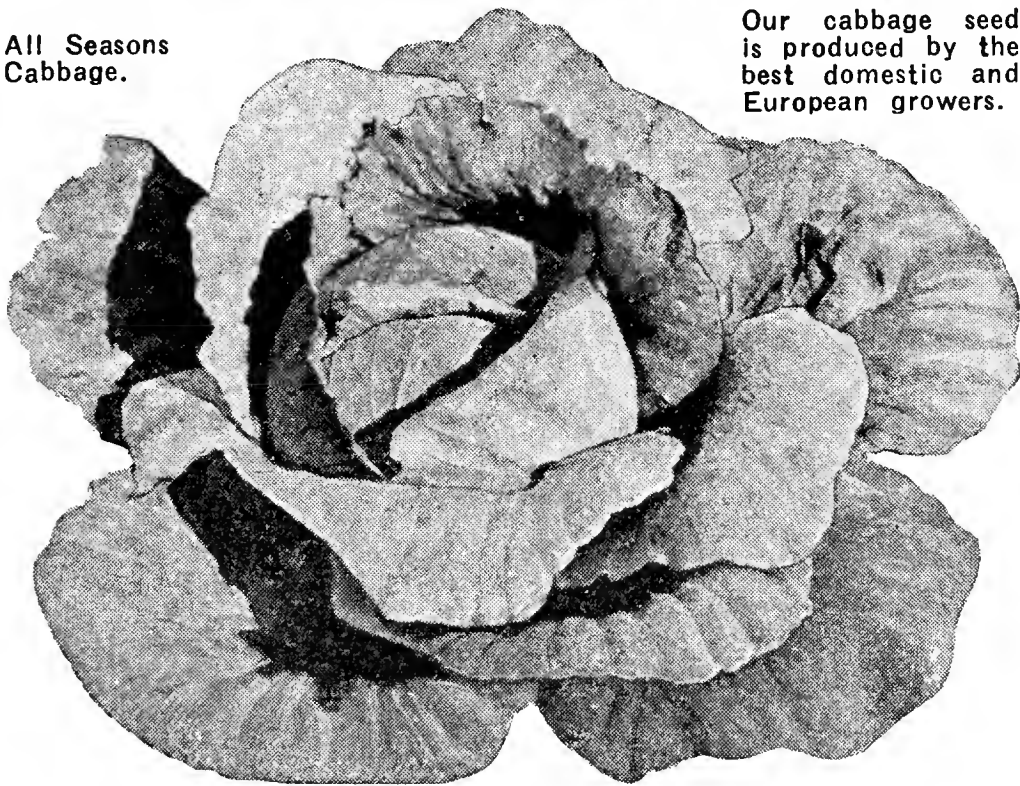
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (1/4 lb., 50c) (lb., \$1.60) (5 lbs., \$7.00) prepaid.

Stein's Early Flat Dutch 80 days. A desirable sort for commercial purposes because of its ability to produce a crop under unfavorable conditions. Plants are short stemmed, compact, upright with few outer leaves; which permits close planting. The heads are large and flat, but deep, firm and keep well; average weight 6 to 8 pounds. Highly resistant to certain diseases. A favorite with southern growers for fall planting.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 20c) (1/4 lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.75) (5 lbs., \$7.70) prepaid.

All Seasons
Cabbage.

Our cabbage seed
is produced by the
best domestic and
European growers.



Enkhuizen Glory 75 days. Particularly valuable for kraut; globe shaped, sure heading splendid keeping variety. Heads weigh six to eight pounds, medium short stem.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 20c) (1/4 lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid.

Marion Market (Yellows Resistant Copenhagen)

78 days. Plants larger and coarser than Copenhagen Market, and not as uniform as that variety, but will produce a normal crop on Yellows infested soil where non-resistant strains fail. Heads round and with crisp tenderness of the parent cabbage.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 85c) (1/4 lb., \$2.25) (lb., \$8.00) (5 lbs., \$35.20) prepaid.

Wisconsin All Seasons (Yellows Resistant) 95 days. Developed at the University of Wisconsin.

It is a heavy yielder on land infested with "yellows," and should be planted instead of the original variety where this disease exists. Weight nine to ten pounds.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 40c) (1/4 lb., \$1.20) (lb., \$4.50) (5 lbs., \$19.80) prepaid.

Cabbage

LATE OR WINTER VARIETIES
Days to Edible Stage, See Page 2.
Market Growers Prices, Page 90.

Danish Ballhead (Hollander)

105 days. One of the finest late cabbages; plants of medium size, short stem, large heads, flat globe shaped. Weight about nine pounds, very firm and solid, keeps perfectly in storage until late spring.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c) (lb., \$2.75) (5 lbs., \$12.10) prepaid.

Danish Roundhead 100 days. Plants medium sized, short stems; heads flattened globe shaped. One of the best for winter storage; weight about seven pounds.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c) (lb., \$2.25) (5 lbs., \$9.90) prepaid.

Wisconsin No. 8 (Yellows Resistant)

115 days. Developed from the Hollander Cabbage at the University of Wisconsin. Heavy yielder on land infested so badly with Yellows disease that non-resistant strains fail completely. Plants large and hardy; heads globular to flattened globe, very firm, excellent quality, and keep well into the spring; weight seven to nine pounds.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15) (lb., \$4.00) (5 lbs., \$17.60) prepaid.

Red Rock 90 days. Largest and best of the Red Cabbages; round heads weighing ten to twelve pounds. Intense dark red color; a sure header.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.20) (lb., \$4.50) (5 lbs., \$19.80) prepaid.



Wisconsin No. 8.

WHAT KIND OF A GARDEN DO YOU WANT?

When you purchase seed you are really buying a garden. You are preparing to embark upon a voyage that may take the better part of the year to complete. "What the harvest will be" depends not only upon your own careful planning, diligence and skill but also upon the seedsman who passes on to you the fruits of his efforts.

A Seedsman's Duty

You are probably familiar with Edgar A. Guest's poem entitled "A Package of Seeds." It begins: "I paid a dime for a package of seeds and the clerk tossed them out with a flip," and concludes: "In this bright little package, now isn't it odd? You've a dime's worth of something known only to God." How true this is, because in most cases there is no way you can tell the variety, trueness to type, productiveness or hardiness by examining the seed. You may readily pass on the sample, and germination tests can easily be made for viability, but you must depend upon the seedsman for all of the other important considerations. When you buy your garden, look farther than just the cost of the seed.

Seed Is More Than Merchandise

It is true, seed is merchandise; but it is more than that and a good merchant is not necessarily a good seedsman. A real seedsman must have an ardent affection for his work, and it is really more than a life's work. Most successful seed businesses are handed down from one generation to the next and with them the ideals of quality and extreme care so necessary to this service.

(Continued page 16)

Carrot Culture

Any good soil is suitable. It is a good plan to plant a few radish seeds with the carrot, as carrot starts slowly and the radish marks the rows so they can be cultivated before the carrot comes up. Plant rows same distance apart as beets and thin to about 4 inches apart in the row, or, if from 2 to 4 inches apart, they need not be thinned. Cover about 1 inch deep. Cultivate often and thoroughly. Sowing may be made as early in the spring as the soil can be put in good condition, or up to June 15 to 20. Plant the best seed obtainable. That is the quality we offer you.

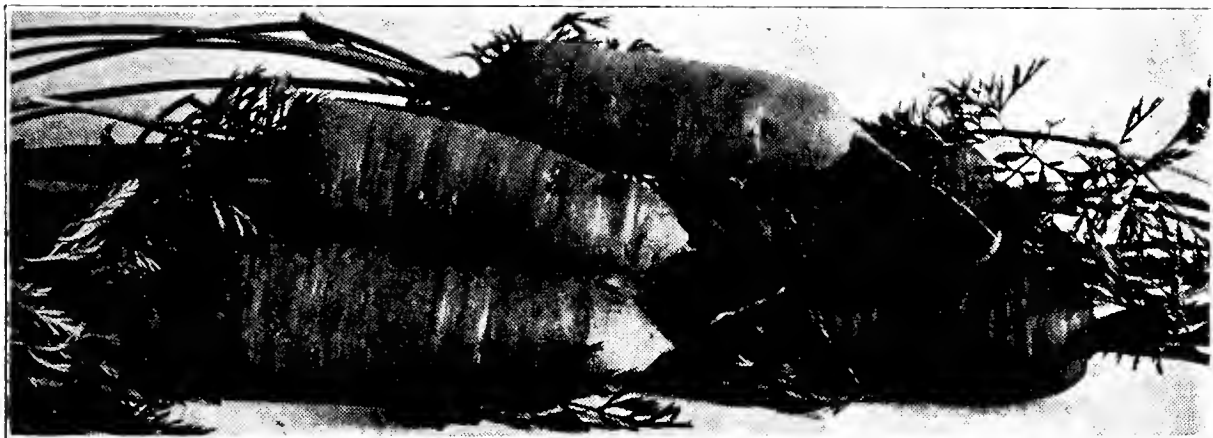
See Page 2 for Preparation of the Seed Bed.

Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 100 feet of row, 2 to 4 pounds of seed per acre. Rows 14 to 20 inches apart.

See Page 4 for information regarding the winter storage of carrot.

Carrot

Days to Edible Stage, See Page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.



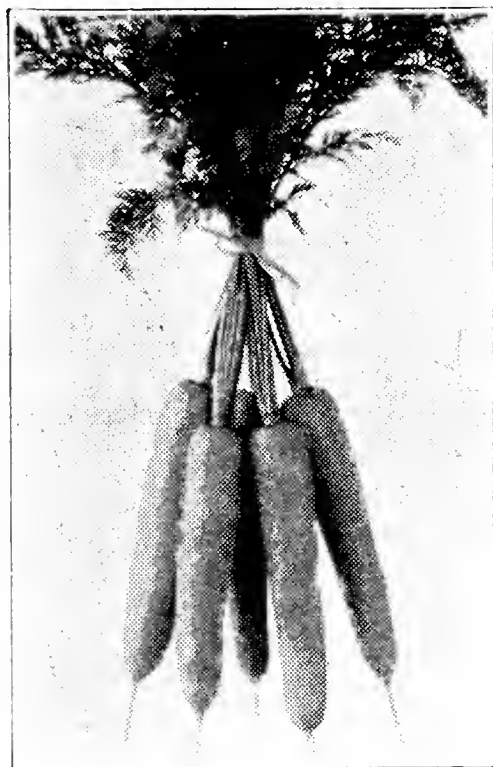
Carrot—Chantenay Half Long

Chantenay Half Long 70 days. An excellent all purpose medium early variety; desirable for home and market garden, and for canners in packing diced carrots. Dependable heavy yielder, roots deep orange, smooth, tapered, stump-rooted; flesh deep orange with very little core.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Red Cored Chantenay 70 days. Those who appreciate real quality in Carrots will be delighted with the Red Cored Chantenay. Size and shape the same as the regular strain and it will yield as much. The core is reddish orange so nearly the same color of the flesh as to make the name "Coreless" seem appropriate.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.



Morse's Bunching

Bagley Danvers 78 days. An excellent, heavily productive sort for market garden and shipping. Roots deep orange, tapered, stump-rooted. Flesh deep orange, tender and of good quality. Similar to Danvers Half Long, but having broader shoulder and longer root.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Morse's Bunching 77 days. Tops short, foliage rather closely cut, stems medium size and strong. Roots at maturity are $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches in size, almost cylindrical with rounded shoulders and are well stumped.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.25) (5 lbs., \$5.50) prepaid.

Carrot

Days to Edible Stage, See Page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

Red Cored Danvers (New) An improved sort answering the same description as Danvers Half Long excepting that the core is the same color as the flesh.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.25) (5 lbs., \$5.50) prepaid.

Danvers Half-

Long 75 days. Used extensively for shipping and well liked for home and market garden use. Roots bright deep orange, six to seven inches long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick at the shoulder, tapering to a blunt end. Flesh crisp and tender and of good quality.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Nantes Core-

less 68 days. Our stock of this is more refined and of better quality than much that is offered as Nantes. An excellent sort for home garden or market, but too tender to be a good shipper; desirable for frame culture. Tops small, roots bright orange, cylindrical, blunt-ended. Flesh reddish

orange, crisp, tender and of very delicate flavor, practically coreless.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.25) (5 lbs., \$5.50) prepaid.



Billy Burrell and the Rabbit Like Our Danvers—You Will Too.

Imperator 77 days. An outstanding type bred for market garden use, and for shipping. Tops medium, but strong enough for good bunching. Roots 7 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, having sloping shoulders diameter of which is $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches, smooth, deep rich orange; uniformly tapered to a semi-blunt end. Flesh rich orange color, extending to center of root, with indistinct core; fine grained, tender and of fine quality.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Oxheart 75 days. Especially valuable for growing in shallow and heavy soil; easily harvested; for home use or stock feed. Heart shape, three to four inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, bright orange color, good keeper.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

(Continued from page 14)

Staking a Year's Work Against the Seed You Choose

If you are a trucker or market grower, the seed you plant assumes more vital significance. You must have hardiness; plants that come up strongly and grow with vim, vigor and vitality. You must also have the variety suited to your needs; true to type and uniform as to shape, size, color and quality. First class, uniform produce brings top market prices and is much more easily sold.

(Continued page 20)

1 OZ. OF SEED TO 3,000 PLANTS

How to Grow Cauliflower

Very few crops yield as good returns as Cauliflower when properly grown. The main requisites for success are more or less flat, very rich, medium to heavy soil; abundant moisture; cool weather during heading season; freedom from worms and other pests that

eat the leaves so they cannot be tied over the curd properly, protecting it from the sun; and, above all, good seed.

Cauliflower requires more care in growing than most crops. It is therefore advisable to go slow at first until experienced in growing. As the heads form best in cool weather, the seed should be sown very early in the spring and transplanted to open ground when danger of hard freezing is over. Six to eight weeks from seed is the best age for this. Rows may be two and one-half to three and one-half feet apart and plants 18 inches to 3 feet in the row, depending on the variety. Here at Rocky Ford seed is sown in seed beds about April fifteenth and transplanted during June. This allows the heads to form during the cool fall months. Irrigate often and force the growth of large leaves to protect the heads from the sun; do not oversoak and kill the ground. Dust often and thoroughly. We believe this is where most growers fail. Worms and aphids must not be allowed to destroy the leaves and the marketing of filth-covered heads is unprofitable, to say the least.

We recommend Aphicide-Pyronic for destroying aphids and worms. This dust is manufactured especially for the control of aphids and worms on Cauliflower, Cabbage and Broccoli. Dust thoroughly four or five times during the growing season. See Cabbage cultural instructions for control of root maggots.

When the heads are about 2 inches across (in most cases) tie up the leaves, using different colored strings each day. This will aid in cutting. Cauliflower should be packed tightly in the crates; too loose packing will result in damaged heads during shipping. Crates are loaded upside down so that the Cauliflower will shed water from the melting ice, as top icing is necessary in shipping.

As to seed! We handle nothing but the best obtainable. All varieties but Long Island are Danish grown. One pound of seed will grow plants for about seven acres.

Cauliflower

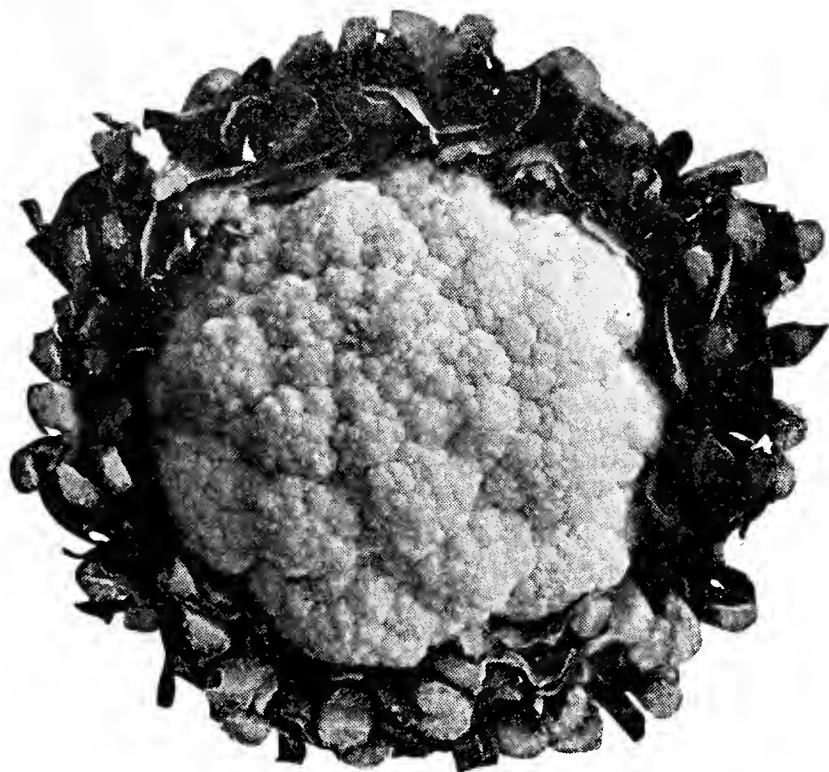
Probably no other vegetable runs down so quickly from poor seed as Cauliflower.

We offer only the best Danish grown and domestic seed.

Days given represent time for setting of plants to marketable stage—see page 2 for further information.

Super Snowball Madsen's

52 days. This Snowball is healthy and vigorous. It is strongly resistant to adverse



weather conditions as well as disease. The head is exceptionally high with curds standing out in high relief and it is sure heading. The foliage is plentiful, a typical dark green color and gives perfect protection to the head until several inches in diameter. The leaf is large, somewhat crumpled and the blade is continuous reaching to the base of the midrib. A considerable portion of the labor usually expended for tying up heads can be saved by using this variety as the crop matures with such uniformity that fewer trips through the fields tying up and cutting the heads are necessary.

(Pkt., 20c) (¼ oz., 85c) (oz., \$2.75) (¼ lb., \$8.50) (1b., \$28.00) (5 lbs., \$123.20) prepaid.

Earliest Snowball (Catskill Snowball)

52 days. This is probably the earliest of all varieties of Cauliflower. It is rapidly taking the place of many of the late varieties on account of its fine texture, pure white heads and large uniform size. The stem is short and the quality superb. We recommend this to market growers as the best sort for their main planting, as it is so sure heading even under unfavorable conditions.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 45c) (oz., \$1.70) (¼ lb., \$5.50) (1b., \$20.00) (5 lbs., \$88.00) prepaid.

Dry Weather or Danish Giant

65 days. Also known as Gilt Edge. Pure white variety that matures later than Snowball. Best for dry localities on account of its large leaves which furnish greatest protection to the heads.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 45c) (oz., \$1.70) (¼ lb., \$5.50) (1b., \$20.00) (5 lbs., \$88.00) prepaid.

Cauliflower

Market only clean, pure white heads. Kill the worms and aphids by dusting with Pyronic. Market Growers' Prices, Page. 90.

Danamerica (New) 60 days. Begins heading and matures its crop very uniformly. Leaves can be tied up one plant after another and the entire crop marketed almost in one cutting. Gives promise of becoming one of the leading stocks for main or late crop. The plant represents the ideal in structure of stem and foliage. It is the very type plant breeders look for when in search of stock plants and almost invariably produces a perfect head. The closely packed outer leaves form a regular bowl for the head; besides, by their height they form a deep pocket for it and the twirling inner-leaves make a substantial roof. The head develops into the finest of its kind; exceptionally deep, very firm, very heavy, snow-white. Under favorable growing conditions it will yield practically 100% grade one heads.

(Pkt., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 85c) (oz., \$2.75) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$8.50) (lb., \$28.00) (5 lbs., \$123.20) prepaid.



The New Danamerica Cauliflower Gives Promise of Becoming One of the Leading Varieties for Main Crop.

Long Island 57 days. It has been generally believed that the best Cauliflower seed could be grown only in northern Europe. After ten years of intensive work and considerable expense devoted to a single strain, one of the leading cabbage seed growers in the United States has recently introduced Long Island Cauliflower. Here at Rocky Ford we find it to be well adapted to our climate and growing conditions. Reports from several parts of the country indicate that it will stand up well and make a crop under our American conditions better than many other sorts. The beautiful pure white heads are deep, well rounded and not inclined to rice. Surprisingly heavy for their size, which is about the same as a good type of Snowball. Leaves are plenty large to afford good protection to the head. We recommend that you try it in comparison with the best you have ever used.

(Pkt., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.10) (oz., \$3.25) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$9.50) (lb., \$32.00) (5 lbs., \$140.00) prepaid.

Daehnfeldt's No. 9 57 days. A sure-heading uniform strain that will please the most critical grower. Popular with Colorado shippers producing mountain grown Cauliflower. The plants are vigorous and quick growing. It is compact, but not too short leaved. The head has good depth, is finely grained, pure white and surprisingly heavy. Curd stems are very thick and form a solid base.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 45c) (oz., \$1.70) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$5.50) (lb., \$20.00) (5 lbs., \$88.00) prepaid.

FROM JACKSONVILLE, TEXAS. We take pride in the fact that we have no complaints from our customers when they plant Burrell's Seeds, which lends confidence to ourselves.

FROM ARLINGTON, CALIF. I used your Norton Tomato seed and like it very much. I bought it through the cannery here.

Growing and Harvesting Celery

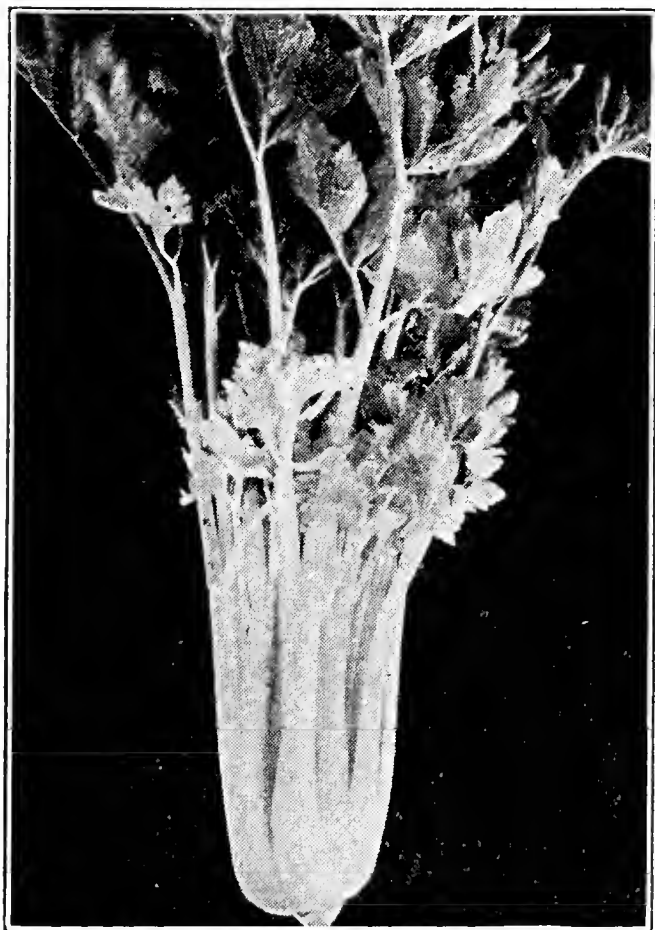
Celery requires an abundance of moisture at all stages of growth but will not endure flooding for any length of time. Seed is sown from February to May in beds either drilled or broadcast. The seed must be planted very shallow, is slow to germinate and the beds must be kept wet. The beds may be covered with burlap sacks until the plants begin to come to the surface, when the sacks must be removed at once. The seedlings will be ruined if the sacks are left on even one day too long. After the seedlings are well started, they may be transplanted or thinned out to give them room to make stocky plants. If broadcast, seedlings should be two or three inches each way or if in drills, one inch apart in six inch rows will give strong plants. Usually three months will be required for seed to produce a plant ready to transplant into the field. Celery plants are usually set in 3 to 3½ foot rows, plants placed about 7 inches apart in the row. Frequent cultivation and irrigation is necessary; an abundance of fertilizer must be used unless the soil is exceptionally rich.

As the plants approach maturity they must be blanched by hilling with earth or with boards or special blanching paper. Late celery should be trenched at the approach of freezing weather. The trench should be dug in well drained soil 12 to 15 inches wide, as deep as the plants are tall and as long as desired. Dig the plants with roots on and set them close together in the trench, watering the soil about the roots, but being careful to keep the tops dry. Should the plants begin to wilt, water the roots without wetting the stalks or leaves as this will cause rotting. Cover with boards to shade and keep temperature above freezing point as the weather gets cold by adding straw covered with soil as required. The stalks are gradually blanched and may be used during the winter.

No vegetable requires more careful handling in seed production than Celery. Our Celery seed represents the most expert care to produce the most desirable and reliable seed. Florida planters will find our Florida Golden and Golden Plume well adapted to fall planting in their section. The time of maturity for the several varieties varies considerably in different sections, but under average conditions the early varieties are ready for use in about 110 to 115 days after sowing of the seed, the later varieties about 135 days.

Celery

No amount of effort on the part of the grower will overcome the handicap of poor celery seed. Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.



Crispheart

Crispheart (New)

An early green celery of high quality. Grows 25 to 29 inches tall with broad thick stems 8 to 10 inches to the first branch. Same season as Easy Blanching, but superior in quality and with fuller, longer hearts of creamy color and exceptional crispness and flavor.

(Pkt., 15c) (¼ oz., 35c)
(oz., \$1.20) (¼ lb., \$4.25) (lb., \$15.00) (5 lbs., \$66.00) prepaid.

Easy Blanching

A second early variety, excellent for home garden and truckers; vigorous and compact growth; blanches readily to an attractive white and is a good keeper, stalks thick, solid, richly flavored.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid.

Celery

No amount of effort on the part of the grower will overcome the handicap of poor celery seed. Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

Florida Golden (Introducer's Stock.) A superior very uniform variety developed from Golden Plume, particularly valuable for early spring and late fall celery in Florida, and for early fall celery in northern sections. Plants 23 inches tall, compact, full hearted, pack readily in crates; edible stalks 8 to 10 inches long, crisp, tender and blanches readily.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75) (lb., \$6.00) (5 lbs., \$26.40) prepaid.

Golden Plume or Wonderful

Positively the earliest maturing variety, and one that resists blight. It is of the Golden Self Blanching type, but the plants are shorter and more compact. The stalks are brittle and blanch quickly to an attractive golden color, possessing an even nut-like flavor.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75) (lb., \$6.00) (5 lbs., \$26.40) prepaid.

Golden Self Blanching Dwarf

The original French strain, and still popular with market growers and shippers. Plants medium in height, stocky and compact, foliage yellowish green, stalks solid, broad and of delicate flavor, blanches readily to a golden yellow.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.20) (lb., \$4.50) (5 lbs., \$19.80) prepaid.

Golden Phenomenal

(Introducer's Stock). A very desirable shipping sort recommended for early planting, similar to Golden Plume or Wonderful, but has longer edible stalks.

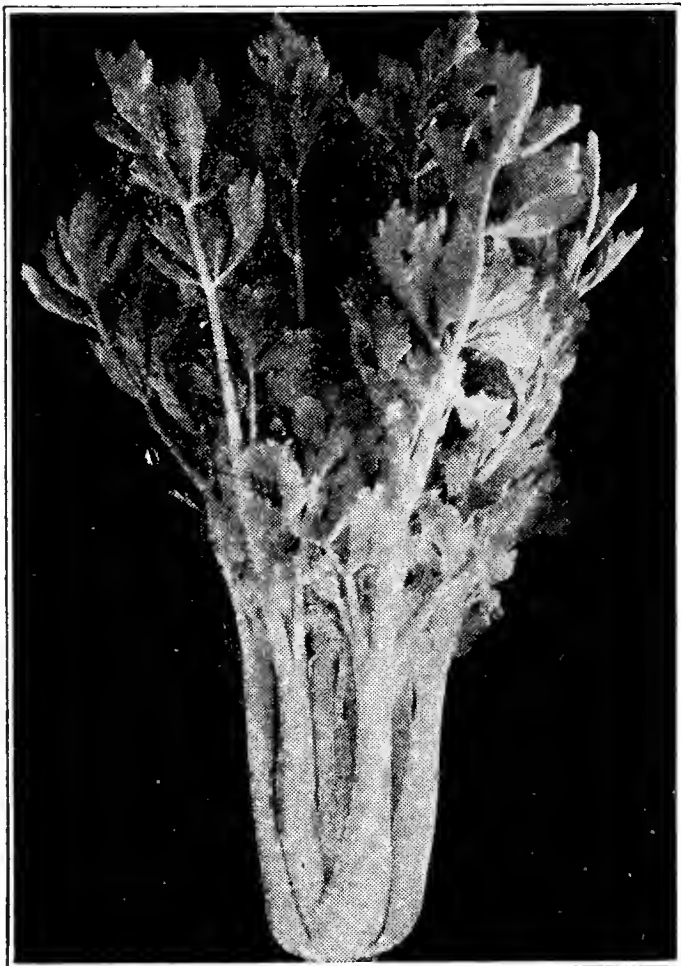
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75) (lb., \$6.00) (5 lbs., \$26.40) prepaid.

Golden Detroit (Introducer's Stock). A new variety in the self blanching class that has special merit; medium late and particularly valuable for shipping. A very uniform selection from the Dwarf Golden Self Blanching. Plant compact, full hearted, commonly 22 inches tall, edible stalks 7 inches long.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75) (lb., \$6.00) (5 lbs., \$26.40) prepaid.

Giant Pascal Much used for trenching to produce celery hearts, matures late, and is one of the best for winter use. Plants make vigorous, compact growth, stalks thick, broad and solid; blanches to an attractive yellowish white.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c) (lb., \$2.50) (5 lbs., \$11.00) prepaid.



Golden Plume

(Continued from page 16)

Hardy as a Scotch Highlander

It is a pretty well established fact that high altitude grown seeds are the hardiest obtainable. We are situated at an altitude of 4,200 feet, and some of our farms as much as 6,800 feet. The nights are cool and, due to the thin atmosphere, days often become very warm. The extremes of temperature have a great deal of effect upon inherent hardiness of the seed. This is easily illustrated in alfalfa: southern grown alfalfa seed sown here produces plants which winter kill, while native and northern grown alfalfa seed produces plants that are hardy and will live for many years.

Effect of Altitude on Earliness

There is also a natural selection for earliness. For instance: Iowa Silvermine Corn from Iowa planted in the Rocky Ford district will not mature the entire crop the first year of an ordinary growing season. Tests have shown that this variety grown here for several generations matures about two weeks earlier. The same applies more or less to vegetables.

(Continued page 31)

Growing and Marketing Cucumbers

Growing cucumber seed has had our careful study for nearly 40 years. Some years our production of seed has been nearly half of that grown in the United States. A very large

portion of the cucumber seed of the country is grown here in the Rocky Ford district and we come to you for your orders knowing that what we have to offer is not surpassed in quality.

Cucumbers thrive best in a very rich, loamy soil, not containing too much sand. A rather heavy soil is preferable to sandy soil. The most successful growers fertilize heavily with barnyard manure, scattered evenly over the surface 2 to 3 inches deep, disced thoroughly, then plowed under to depth of 6 to 8 inches, then thoroughly harrowed and floated. This gives an excellent seed bed.

You can now plant with your garden drill rows 4 feet apart, drilling in about 3 pounds of seed per acre, covering the seed about 1 inch in depth. You can follow the drill mark and cultivate before the plants come up. Cultivate often. When the plants have four to six leaves thin to one plant every 18 inches. Keep the cultivator going as long as you can get through the rows. If under irrigation, water once a week lightly and always cultivate between irrigations until the crop is laid by. Keep the cucumbers picked off as fast as they reach the size desired, as if any are allowed to ripen the plants cease to set on more fruit.

If bothered by the striped cucumber beetle or aphids, dust with **Aphicide**. See page 88 for information and prices. This is a great help for all gardeners.

Be careful not to put too much lime or ashes on the plants, as this will injure them. Keep them growing rapidly and insects have less chance to damage them.

In picking to ship for slicing it is a good plan to divide the field into thirds and pick one-third each day. If under irrigation, lay off the lands in short rows and run the water along the rows very lightly after each picking.

Always cut off the cucumbers and handle very carefully. Do not ship any culls. Throw them away and ship only the first-class specimens. They look so much better—the demand is kept up—the consumer is willing to pay a better price. There is less express and package expense and your reputation for a first-class pack is kept up, to the advantage of your bank account.

When the market is high, many are tempted to ship seconds. Don't do it; keep the market up with quality.

Slicing Varieties

Styles of cucumbers for shipping have changed rapidly the last couple of years. New sorts are being developed that carry their very dark green color well around the tip or blossom end of the fruit, and the pale stripes more or less eliminated. Advantage of these very dark green sorts is better appearance on the markets. Disadvantage being that usually mildness is sacrificed and fruits more inclined to be bitter. Even with this disadvantage, the tendency of shippers is to plant these very dark green varieties. This class includes A. & C., Colorado and Ace which are all practically the same although there is some variation in stocks. Greenbac is very similar to these but with a tendency to be heavier toward the blossom end. Straight-8 is a well bred, early variety and a very heavy yielder. Our new stock of Black Diamond has been developed along these lines and can be included with these new sorts. Deltus and Longfellow were probably the first of these very dark green sorts to attain wide spread popularity. Deltus, contrary to others of this type is very mild.

Of the milder but lighter colored varieties, Burrell's Earliest of All, Early Fortune and Clark's Special will probably continue to hold first place in cucumber seed sales for several years to come. Chinese Evergreen is claimed by some to be quite resistant to Mosaic. We would like to hear from Associations and large shippers giving a list of requirements for special quotation. Some years we have grown nearly half of the cucumber seed produced in the United States and are well equipped to take care of your requirements.

Cucumber

SLICING VARIETIES

Pickling Varieties, Pages 26 and 27.

Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

The number of days indicated is the average time required from planting of seed to developed fruits of the first slicing stage. We have done this for the sake of uniformity in making comparison. The time should be reduced several days for small pickles and slightly increased for full grown fruits. Black spine varieties turn red or yellow when ripe and white spine varieties turn white when ripe.

A. & C. 65 days. Also known as Ace. A very fine dark green slicing variety that is becoming quite popular with shippers. Its outstanding value is the very dark green color which it retains well on the market. Color is carried well around the blossom end of the fruits and the light color stripes are practically eliminated. Fruits vary in length, but average about 10 inches, straight and symmetrical. Recommended to experienced cucumber growers with the best of soil only, as under unfavorable conditions it sometimes does not perform as well as the older standard shipping sorts. Similar to Colorado.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid.



Cucumber A. & C.

Arlington Dark Green—

Bunting Strain 60 days. Dark green slicer, much on the order of Early Fortune, but slightly shorter, and some darker green at the blossom end.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Black Diamond (It Stays

Green) 55 days. Our new stock of this carries its dark green color around the blossom end. Light colored stripes are practically eliminated. An early slicing sort, very popular in the south, especially in Florida, splendid for shipping. Fruits rich, deep green and retain their color for a long time, white spined.

Size and shape much the same as Burrell's Earliest of All, but tapers more to the blossom end, rounded at both ends.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Burrell's Klondike 60 days. One of our own introduction; outstanding in uniformity. It is desirable for shipping as well as being used extensively by picklers in the central states. Vigorous grower, yields abundantly, color medium dark green, not as dark as our Earliest of All, and may be used by those preferring a lighter color pickle or slicer; white spined, slicers 8 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, cylindrical.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.40) (5 lbs., \$6.15) prepaid.

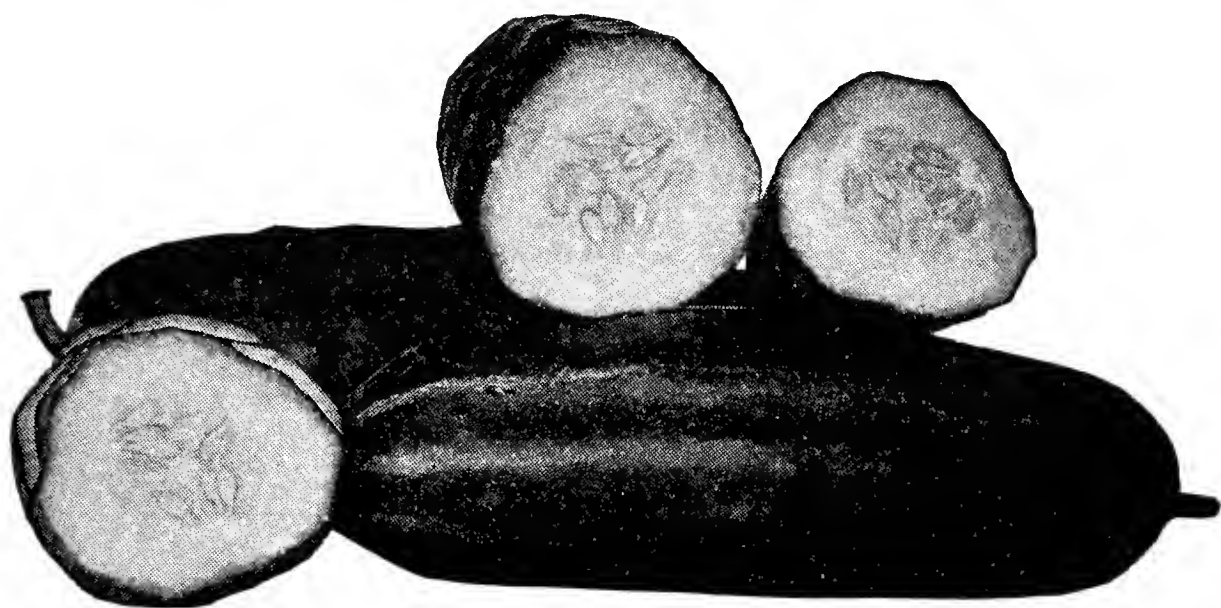
DOLORES, COLO. We always speak a good word for Burrell's Seed. My father bought seed from you twenty-five years ago and was always well pleased.

FROM HARLINGEN, TEXAS. I must say your seeds cannot be beat. I fell in love especially with Burrell's Earliest of All Cucumber. I am now harvesting the Longfellow, looking fine.

Cucumber

SLICING VARIETIES

Pickling Varieties, Pages 26 and 27.
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Better and More Popular Than Ever

Burrell's Earliest of All 52 days. During the past forty years we have produced more cucumber seed than any other grower selling direct to planters. Burrell's Earliest of All is of our own introduction and the past few years we have sold more pounds of this variety than any other we grow.

Color.—Very dark green and remaining green until almost fully ripened, when it becomes a greenish-white.

Size.—As a slicer about seven inches long—very uniform and square ended—a beautiful cucumber.

The flesh is pearly white, crisp, and the quality as a slicer unexcelled.

Earliness.—In a check with all varieties, Burrell's Earliest of All has proven worthy of its name and Market Growers who find earliness a big item are getting big returns from this sort.

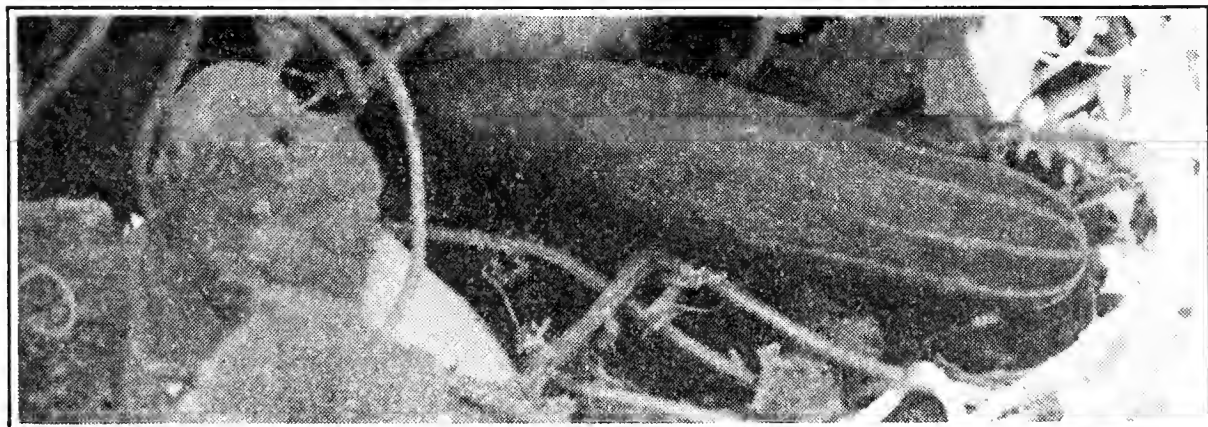
For Pickling.—Ordinary pickling varieties which are of the black spined type are not desirable for use in the south because the pickles are inclined to turn red. Burrell's Earliest of All never turns red and has now become the most popular variety for pickling in the south. Makes excellent small and large pickles.

To Market Growers who plant to ship as slicers: Plant this sort extensively if extreme earliness and the qualities listed above are what you want. No matter what sort you have been planting, plant part of your acreage to this and compare results.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.10) (5 lbs., \$4.85) prepaid.

Colorado (New) 65 days. This variety has created a sensation with market growers due to its very dark green color and desirable shape for shipping. Color is carried well around the tip or blossom end of the fruit and it is not inclined to have the light color stripes like most sorts. Fruits about 10 inches in length, straight, and symmetrical. A real money maker for the market grower and fully deserves being one of the "All America" winners. Vines vigorous, bears bountifully. A shy seeding sort and the price higher than many others for this reason.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid.



The New Colorado Cucumber.

Cucumber

SLICING VARIETIES.

Pickling Varieties, Pages 26 and 27.

Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

Chinese Evergreen 58 days. The earliest, extra long slicer and one of the mildest cucumber we have ever grown. Holds its glossy green color well; matures ahead of Early Fortune, length 10 to 11 inches as slicers; resembles hot-house cucumber, easily grown where other varieties thrive. Fruits cylindrical and sharply tapered at the ends; recommended either for home or market garden; white spined. Is claimed to be quite resistant to Mosaic.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., 95c) (5 lbs., \$4.35) prepaid.

Clark's Special 60 days. This variety won an award of merit as being one of the outstanding American introductions. First gained popularity in Maryland and New York, but is being used more and more by southern planters. Excellent shipper, dark green in color and holds its firmness well when shipped a long distance; fruits slender, slightly tapered at both ends; very few seeds, white spined.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.10) (5 lbs., \$4.85) prepaid.



Clark's Special.

Davis Perfect 62 days. Nearly all of the most popular shipping sorts now used have been developed from this variety. Well liked by those wishing a slicer full at the center, tapering toward both ends. Produces few seeds, is very dark green, and an excellent shipper; length as slicers, 8 to 10 inches; white spined.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.10) (5 lbs., \$4.85) prepaid.

Deltus 65 days. Also known as the Barteldes and was an "All America" winner under this name. As far as quality and appearance are concerned no better slicer has yet been introduced. Fruits are smooth, free from warts, very few spines; there is no darker green sort, and none that retains its color longer. Few seeds, slow to form. Thick ivory white flesh, free of bitterness; fruits cylindrical in shape with ends rounded. Many hothouse growers say it is the best they have grown, and they plant Deltus exclusively. Length 10-12 inches as slicers, thickness 3 inches, white spine; brings top market prices.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid.

Evergreen White Spine 62 days. This is one of our most valuable dark green sorts for slicing. The fruit is 10 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, cylindrical, and blunt; excellent quality, attractive dark green color and evenly distributed spines together with a desirable shape and size make it well liked for home and market garden use.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.25) (5 lbs., \$5.50) prepaid.

Early Fortune 60 days. One of the most used shipping cucumbers, and especially well liked by Texas planters; our stock is more uniform, some longer, and is the type preferred by shippers. Fruits dark green, taper abruptly at the stem end, and slightly to the blossom end; color is retained a long time after harvest, length as slicers, 8 to 9 inches; thickness $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, white spined.

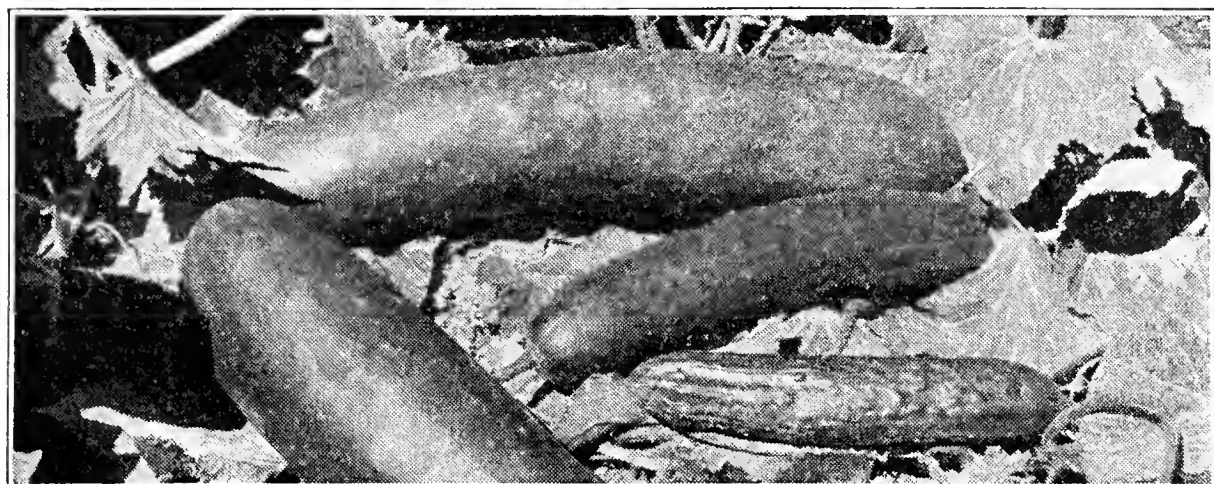
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Cucumber

SLICING VARIETIES

Pickling Varieties, Pages 26 and 27.

Market Growers Prices, Page 90.



Cucumber Greenbac.

Grenbac 65 days. This wonderful new cucumber fairly shouts "hot-house grown." Who wouldn't like to grow these handsome, expensive looking fruits in their gardens or have them to offer to their fancy trade. The big surprise is in its freedom from bitterness; so many of the long dark-green varieties, especially some developed from imported forcing sorts, are inclined to be bitter. Given proper growing conditions **Greenbac** has the finest eating quality as well as appearance. Fruits about 2¾ inches in diameter near the blossom end, tapering gently to the rounded stem end. Length 12 inches. Flesh white and crisp, seeds form late. White spined.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid.

Improved Long Green This old favorite needs no introduction to market or home gardeners. Its planting has been so extensive for so many years. Our stock of this sort is very fine. The long, green cucumbers when suitable for slicing are often 8 to 10 inches long, crisp and of the finest quality; has very few seeds; fruits become red when ripe. Black spined.

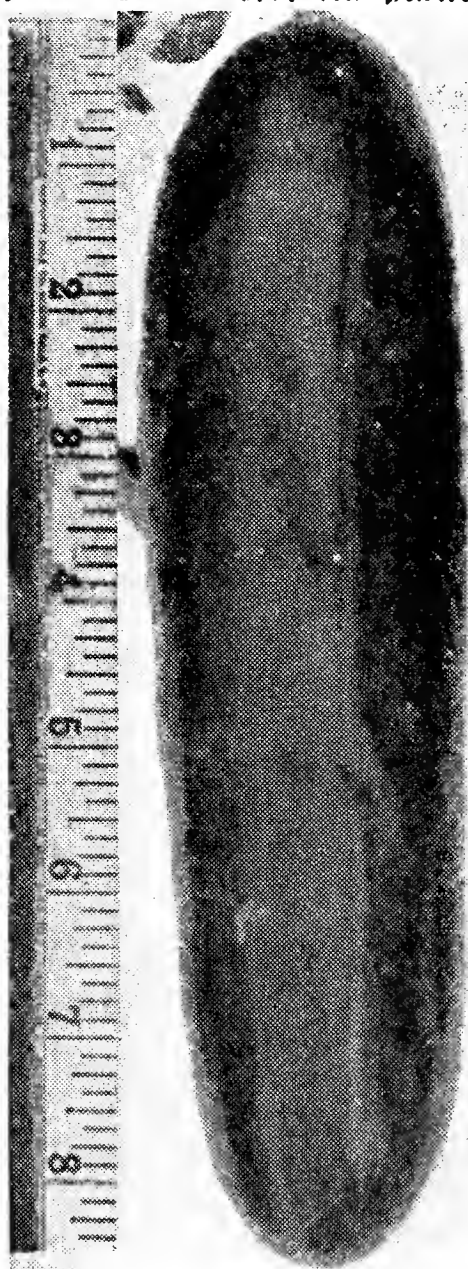
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.40) (5 lbs., \$6.15) prepaid.

Longfellow 65 days. This variety is well named because of its long, slender, handsome appearance. It is desirable for home garden and shipping, also sometimes used for greenhouse forcing. 12 to 14 inches long, 2½ inches thick, dark green, uniform, straight and attractive, white spined.

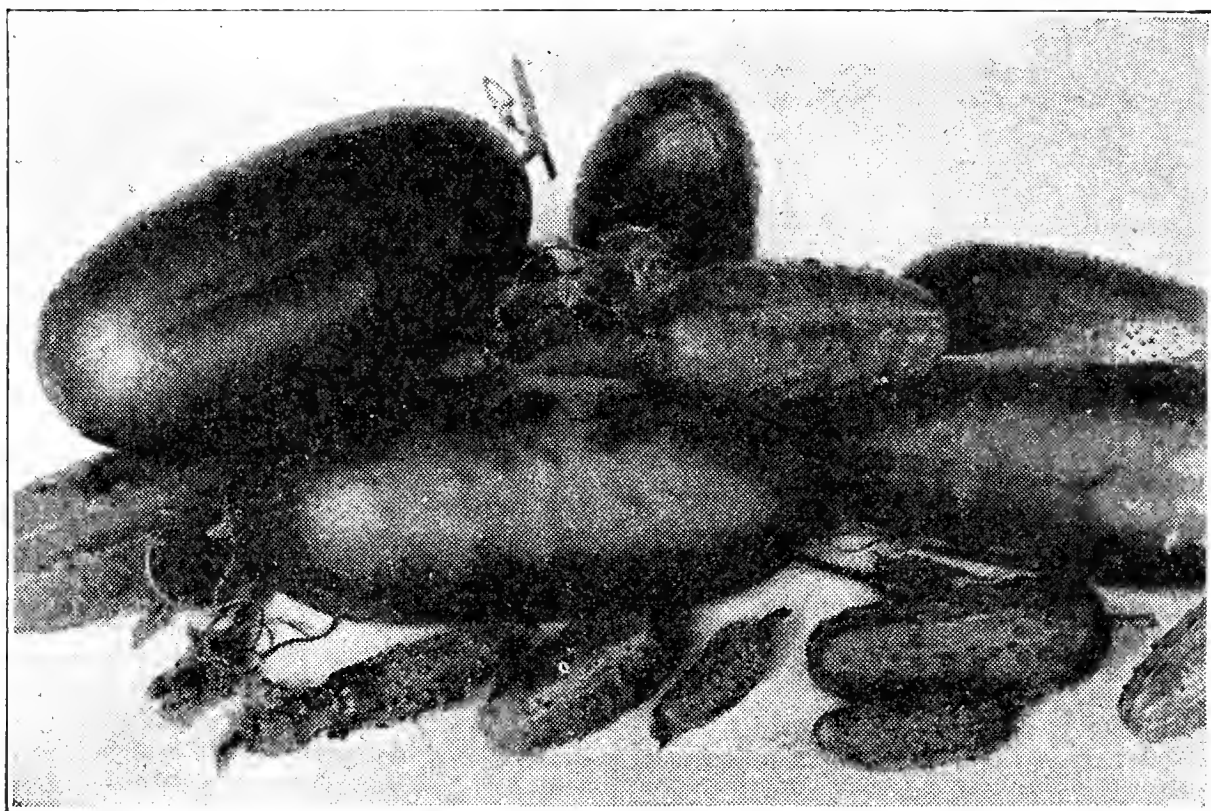
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid.

Straight-8 We are pleased to offer the new **Straight-8** Cucumber which we believe is an outstanding breeding accomplishment. **Straight-8** produces symmetrical, almost cylindrical fruits, well rounded at both ends. When in best market condition this white spine variety typifies its name, running quite straight, regularly eight inches in length and from 1¾ to 2 inches in diameter. In this stage the color is deep green and usually free from objectionable pale striping or tipping. The vines are vigorous and remarkably productive. Although primarily bred for the shipping trade, its many fine qualities make it an ideal slicing variety for the home garden and local market. So good that it won the All American Gold Medal Award for 1935.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.10) (5 lbs., \$4.85) prepaid.



Straight-8 Cucumber.



Pickling Varieties Our stocks are bred for prolific yields and freedom from nubs and crooks. Earliest of All is a favorite with southern picklers. It withstands the heat well, and does not turn yellow; produces very satisfactory small pickles, and as a dill is crisp and brittle; free from bloaters. National Pickling is second to none in its ability to produce high quality pickles not inclined to taper rapidly to the blossom end. We have a special strain of this and after inspecting our crops, one of the largest pickle packers made the observation that this was certainly a "Pickle Man's Dream," and the best variety for pickling use in the northern states. Burrell's Pickling is one of the most abundant yielders. It is a selection from Chicago Pickling and is excellent for those wishing a long, slender pickle. Snow's Pickling is slightly shorter than National and tapers more to the blossom end. Boston Pickling is a good performer in all sections for either small or large pickles and we recommend its use where there is any uncertainty as to the pickling variety you wish. We have a new stock of Early Cluster which we recommend to those requiring a blocky appearing pickle with very blunt, rounded ends. Length of this is the same as National, but heavier. We invite correspondence from pickle packers as we specialize in the production of seed for this trade.

Boston Pickling 55 days. A splendid sort for small bottle pickles, also larger sours and dills. Fruits small, medium dark green, very firm, black spined, 6 to 6½ inches long, 2½ inches thick, only slightly tapered. Our stock is very uniform, symmetrical.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 35c)
(lb., \$1.10) (5 lbs., \$4.85) prepaid.

Burrell's Pickling 55 days. We developed this sort from the Chicago Pickling with the idea of producing an extra early prolific sort that would be straight, slender, square ended and free from nubbinness and offer it as what we believe to be the best medium long type pickling sort yet introduced. Fruits are so cylindrical that lobes are barely distinguishable even when fully matured. Size about the same in diameter as Boston Pickling, but averages one inch longer, an abundant yielder. Black spined.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c)
(lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.



Cucumber Burrell's Pickling.

Cucumber

PICKLING VARIETIES

Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

Chicago Pickling Westerfield 55 days. A valuable medium long pickling sort. Fruits medium green, black spined, 6½ to 7 inches long, 2½ to 2¾ inches thick. Tapers very slightly at each end. Growers should not confuse this with the shorter type as Snow's Pickling is sometimes sold as Short Type Chicago Pickling.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., 95c) (5 lbs., \$4.35) prepaid.

Early Cluster 52 days. A short, blunt, cylindrical pickling sort, does not taper at the ends, fruits borne close in on the vine in clusters; length 5½ inches, thickness 2¾ inches, black spined.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., 95c) (5 lbs., \$4.35) prepaid.



NATIONAL PICKLING—After Visiting Our Fields, One Pickle Packer Aptly Described this as a "Pickle Man's Dream."

National Pickling 50 days. Developed by the Michigan Agricultural College under the supervision of the National Pickle Packers Association. Vines rather small, fruits straight, symmetrical, full at the ends; length 6 inches, thickness 2½ inches. Black spined, recommended for production of high grade small pickles, a good yielder.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.10) (5 lbs., \$4.85) prepaid.

Snow's Pickling 52 days. Widely used for small bottle pickles and justly deserves this popularity. Fruits dark green, symmetrical, 2¼ inches thick near the stem end, and taper very slightly, blunt ended, black spined, becomes 5 inches long at maturity.

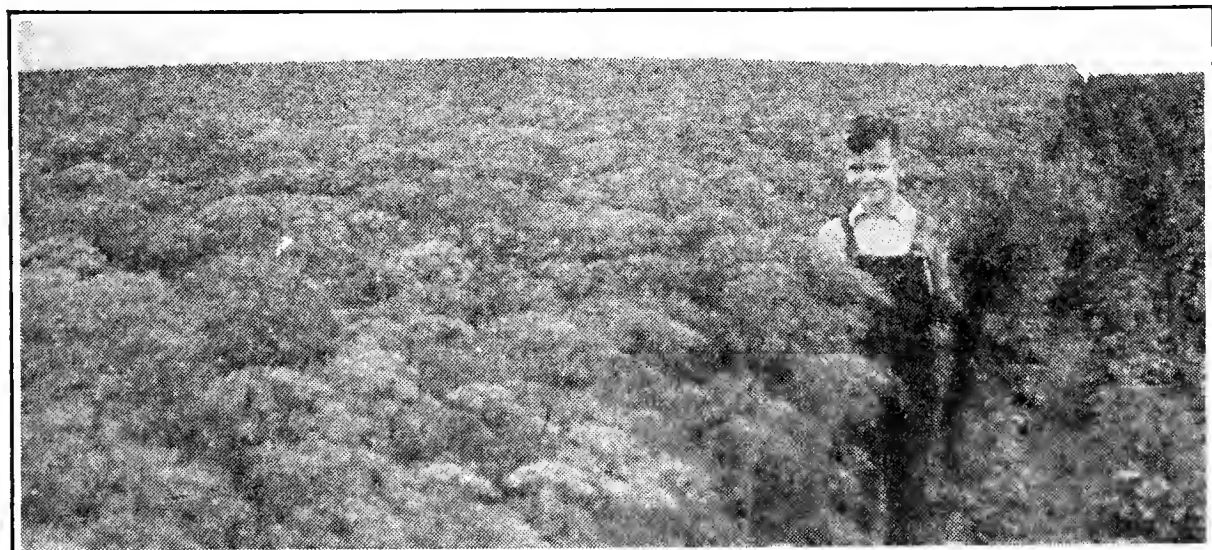
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., 95c) (5 lbs., \$4.35) prepaid.

Dill

We grow Dill extensively on our farms in western Colorado. Pickle packers should write for special quotation in large quantities. Dill is used for making dill pickles. It is easily grown and should be in more gardens.

Long Island Mammoth (Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 20c) (lb., 55c) (5 lbs., \$2.40) prepaid.

Short Swedish (Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 20c) (lb., 55c) (5 lbs., \$2.40) prepaid.



Billie Burrell in a Field of Long Island Mammoth Dill. Grown on One of Our Farms Near Cortez, Colorado.

Sweet Corn

YELLOW VARIETIES

Days to Edible Stage, See Page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

Sweet Corn

Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. for 100 feet of row, 12 to 14 lbs. per acre. The fresher sweet corn is, the better the flavor. Plant for a succession using some of the extra early, early and main crop varieties. A month to six weeks later plantings of early sorts may be made for late use. If white and yellow corns are planted adjoining, cross pollination will cause the ears to produce some off color kernels. Do not plant sweet corn near field corn. It is better to use three or four short rows instead of one long one. Transfer of pollen is better resulting in more desirable ears. Warm weather, moderate moisture and rich soil are desirable but most garden soil will do if worked deeply and thoroughly before planting. Wait until the ground is warm and avoid the seed rotting. Rows may be spaced $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart. Use a wider planting for taller varieties. In drills, plant 5 or 6 seeds to the foot; in hills, 5 to 6 seeds per hill. When plants are about 5 inches tall, thin to 10 to 12 inches apart. Cultivate well and keep free from weeds.

Something New in Sweet Corn

The fact has long been known that the crossing of two distinct types of plants almost always causes an increase in vigor. Only recently plant breeders have used this principle to increase the yielding capacity of Sweet Corn. It has been found by inbreeding, certain characteristics are made stronger and can be depended upon to act a certain way when combined with others. Hybrid Corn is a result of the crossing of two or more inbred strains in such a way that certain good characteristics of each are retained. Seed should not be saved from crops grown from hybrid seed.

Hybrid and Top Cross Sweet Corn

Vigorous, sturdy plants, a good sound ear on every stalk, no weak and spindling plants, few nubbins or mouldy ears. These are some of the outstanding characteristics of crossed corn. It is all these desirable features combined that enable this new kind of corn to outyield the old standard varieties, year after year, and under all sorts of conditions.

Stewart's Disease

The growing of Sweet Corn in some sections is now difficult because of Stewart's Disease. Some sorts are particularly recommended as being resistant, and we suggest that the following varieties be used where the disease is prevalent: Top Cross Bantam and Golden Cross Bantam. Country Gentleman and Stowell's Evergreen withstand the inroads of this disease very well, due in part because their season being later they come on after the main difficulty of the wilt has passed.



Sweet Corn Top Cross Bantam. An exceptionally heavy yielder and resistant to Stewart's Disease.

Top Cross Bantam

84 days. Similar in plant characteristics to Golden Cross Bantam, but not quite as uniform. Ears 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 10-14 rowed; color deep yellow, resembling Golden Bantam. Kernels medium. Highly resistant to Stewart's Disease and very productive.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c) (lb., 60c) (5 lbs., \$2.65) prepaid.

Golden Cross Bantam

88 days. Excellent for market growers and well adapted for canner's use. Highly resistant to Stewart's Disease and very prolific. Stalks 6 feet high, sturdy with exceptionally broad dark green leaves. Ears $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches long, 10-14 rowed. Slightly lighter yellow than Golden Bantam. Extremely uniform in plant and ear characteristics and in maturity.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 35c) (lb., 60c) (5 lbs., \$2.65) prepaid.

Sweet Corn

YELLOW VARIETIES

Days to Edible Stage, See Page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

Golden Bantam 80 days. This variety matures very early. It is one of the sweetest corns; the stalks grow from 4 to 5 feet and produce two to three ears to the stalk. The ears are eight-rowed and whether eaten from the cob or canned the quality is excellent. Our stock retains the original high quality which has made **Golden Bantam** a favorite all over the country.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 40c) (5 lbs., \$1.85) prepaid.

Golden Colonel (New)—92 days. This new variety is identical in stock and ear characteristics with the regular **Country Gentleman** except for the golden color of the kernels. The fine flavor and rich color of the **Golden Bantam** parent has been retained. Stalks sturdy, often with two ears. Kernels very deep, narrow, tender, arranged irregularly without row formation, which causes worms, when present, to work around the end of the ear instead of between the rows and destroying usability of the entire ear.

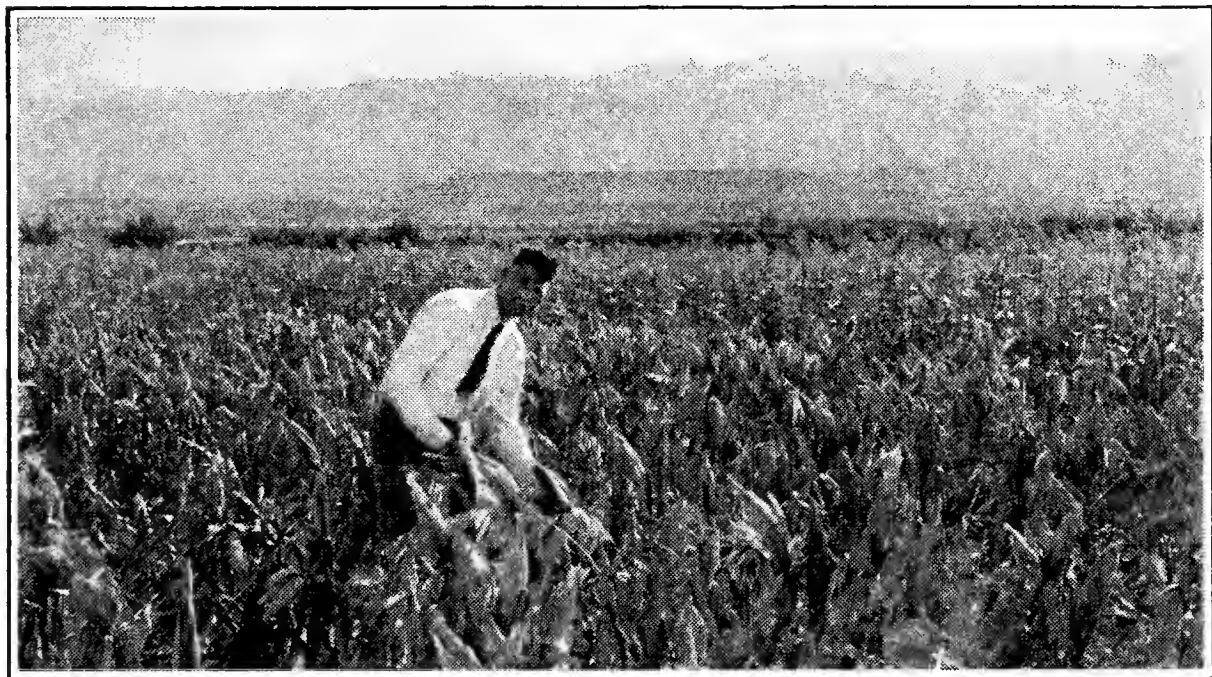
(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 45c) (5 lbs., \$2.00) prepaid.

Early Sunshine 76 days. This variety is somewhat earlier than **Golden Bantam**. Its rich golden color appeals to the eye. Sweetness and tenderness are among its other good points and the grains remain succulent longer than nearly any other variety. I am sure if you plant part of your garden to this, you will be so well pleased with the results that you will want to renew its acquaintance each year.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 40c) (5 lbs., \$1.85) prepaid.

Burbank Bantam 80 days. An improved selection of the **Golden Bantam Sweet Corn**, that has retained the original **Golden Bantam** flavor. In earliness it is about the same as **Golden Bantam**. The ears are larger, having 14 to 16 rows; very prolific, stalk taller than the **Golden Bantam**.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 40c) (5 lbs., \$1.85) prepaid.



Bantam Evergreen detasseled to show ears to better advantage. Note nearly all stalks bear two nice ears. Photo taken in our field. In the background is the **Sangre de Cristo Range**, longest unbroken mountain range in the U. S.

Bantam Evergreen 89 days. Is considered by many to be the sweetest and best of the Sweet Corns. It has the color and quality of **Golden Bantam**, but the ears are longer and have twelve to fourteen rows. A valuable sort for the market growers owing to the combination of highest quality and desirable size. This sort originated in New England, a cross between **Golden Bantam** and **Stowell's Evergreen**.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 40c) (5 lbs., \$1.85) prepaid.

Sweet Corn

YELLOW VARIETIES

Days to Edible Stage, See Page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.



Golden Early Market

75 days.

A money maker for the market gardener who wishes to be first with a very early golden sweet corn. It is two weeks earlier than Golden Bantam and while hardly as sweet, the quality is better than most extra early sorts. The plump yellow kernels set 12 to 14 rows to the cob.

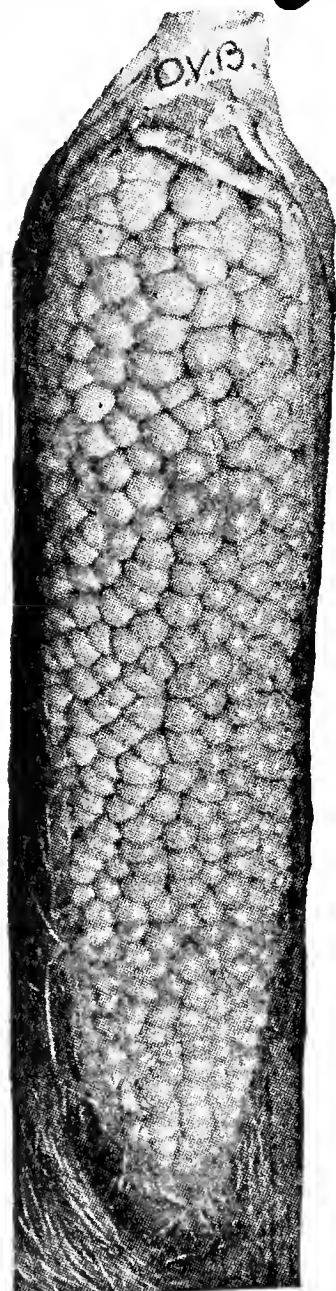
(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 25c) (lb., 40c) (5 lbs., \$1.85) prepaid.

Photo taken in our field of Golden Early Market.

Sweet Corn

WHITE VARIETIES

Days to Edible Stage, See Page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.



Country Gentleman

93 days. Produces long shoe peg kernels without rows.

It is the sweetest of the sweet corns and no finer roasting ear is grown. Having no rows, it is an excellent sort to grow where worms bother the ears, as instead of following a row into the center of the ear, thus spoiling it, they have no row to follow, and work around the end of the ear, which can be cut off, leaving the balance suitable for use.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 25c) (lb., 40c) (5 lbs., \$1.85) prepaid.

Early Market

White. 72 days. The first large-eared white sweet corn on the market. Ears borne close to the ground, 6 or 7 inches long, 10 to 12 rowed.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 25c) (lb., 40c) (5 lbs., \$1.85) prepaid.

Stowell's Evergreen

95 days. The leading standard variety for home use, market and canning. Our stock is most carefully selected and can be depended upon to produce fine large ears of superior quality. The stalks are of strong growth, each producing two large ears. The grains, while of good size, are long and slender, the cob being small. The grains are of rich, sugary flavor and retain their fine quality until quite advanced.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 20c) (lb., 35c) (5 lbs., \$1.50) prepaid.

Country Gentleman.

Pop Corn

Plant $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per 100 feet of row. Four to six pounds per acre.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

Golden Hulless Much like Japanese Hulless but with golden colored kernels that give it a buttered appearance when popped.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c) (lb., 35c) (5 lbs., \$1.50) prepaid.

Japanese Hulless or Australian Hulless This is a dwarf growing, heavy yielding variety; the ears are thick in proportion to their length. The kernels resemble the best White Rice and **pop larger and without hull**. The flavor is excellent. The market calls for this variety at much higher prices than old varieties of pop corn. This is a very good sort to plant.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c) (lb., 35c) (5 lbs., \$1.50) prepaid.

South American (New) Also known as Dynamite, T. N. T. and Mushroom. Produces yellow kernels much larger than other varieties. **Pops to enormous size, flavor excellent**. We recommend the use of this instead of Queens Golden and other similar sorts. Ears are long and slender, 14 rowed.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c) (lb., 35c) (5 lbs., \$1.50) prepaid.

Egg Plant

Culture same as Pepper, See Page 67.
Send for our free Hotbed Leaflet.
Days to Edible Stage, see Page 2.

Black Beauty 81 days. An early sort used by home gardeners and truckers. Plants bear 4 to 5 large egg shaped fruits. Skin is smooth, very dark purple, holds up well after picked.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.20) (lb., \$4.50) (5 lbs., \$19.80) prepaid.



Florida High Bush.

Florida High Bush

85 days. A popular shipping variety. Plants strong, upright growth, bearing fruits well above the ground. Fruits elongated, cylindrical, purple; slightly larger than New York Improved. Resistant to drought and blight.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.20) (lb., \$4.50) (5 lbs., \$19.80) prepaid.

New York Improved Purple Spineless

83 days. The best known home and market sort. Plants large and productive, commonly bearing 4 to 6 dark purple, cylindrical egg shaped fruits.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.20) (lb., \$4.50) (5 lbs., \$19.80) prepaid.

(Continued from page 20)

New and Improved Varieties

New and improved sorts are constantly being introduced and we do not hesitate to drop the older and obsolete strains from our list. There has been an improvement in seed growing as

well as in building automobiles, and we see no reason why the older models should not be dropped. Careful selection and scientific breeding have accomplished wonders the past few years. Flavor, color and uniformity have been so improved in the new varieties we offer that we believe they will meet with your hearty approval.

(Continued page 90)

Growing Lettuce

The most favorable conditions for growing good lettuce are rich soil, plenty of moisture and steady growth from the time the seeds are planted until ready for use. Seed germinates quickly and may be planted as soon as the cold wet days of spring are past. Sow in 18 inch rows, 15 to 18 inches apart to a depth of not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Loose Leaved Varieties may be thinned to about 1 inch apart as soon as a few leaves are formed. When large enough for eating, they may be thinned further as used.

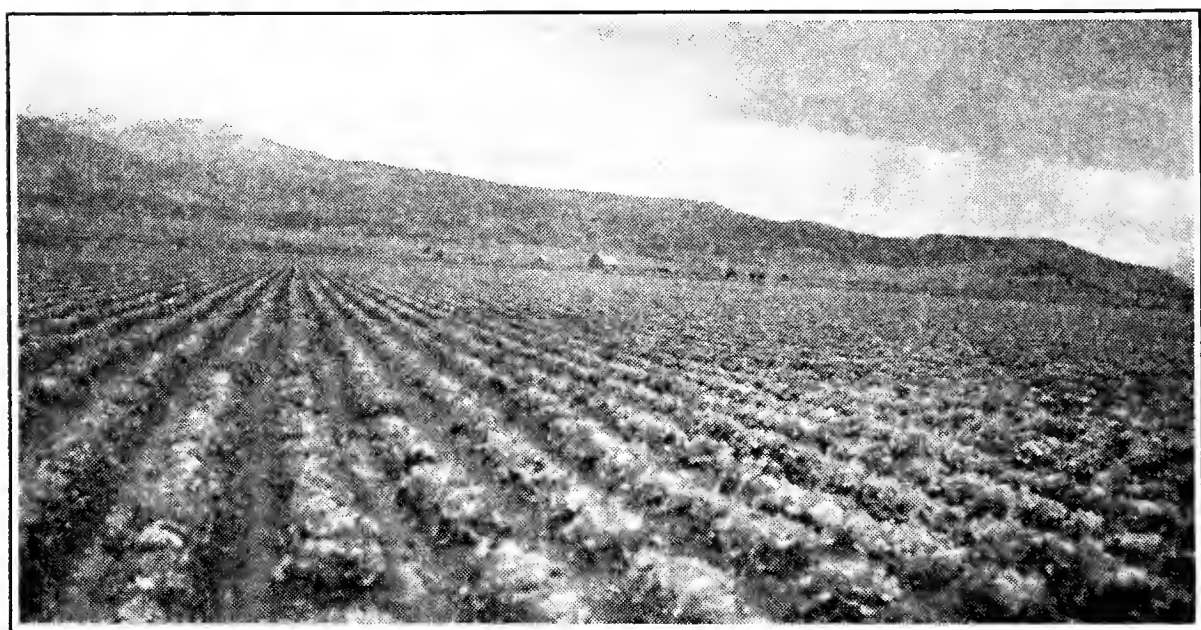
When growing Head Lettuce it is necessary that the heading season take place during cool weather. For this reason, it is a good policy to sow the seed in boxes indoors or in hotbeds and set out as early as weather conditions permit. If this is not practical, seed may be sown in the open ground as early as soil and weather conditions are favorable. Thin 10 inches apart in the row and give thorough cultivation. A side dressing of nitrate of soda given as soon as the plants have made some growth will be found beneficial.

Lettuce

HEADING VARIETIES

Days to Market, See Page 2.

Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.



A Fine Commercial Field of Lettuce Growing in the San Luis Valley Colorado. Varieties Used New York No. 12 and No. 515.

Big Boston 76 days. Heads are exceptionally large, compact, fine globular shape. Medium light green in color with a slight tinge of brown showing on the broad smooth, wavy outer leaves. They are firm and brittle, and the interior is a rich golden yellow color.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.20) (5 lbs., \$5.25) prepaid.

Creamy Heart 75 days. The best of the California cream butter type. Heads early, solid and without brown spots or brown edge. Market gardeners find this especially valuable for cool season culture; superior to Black Seeded Tennis Ball and similar varieties.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid.

Colorado Special (New) 80 days. Produces fine, round-shaped heads; good bright color; not ribby. A sure heading sort. Some report 90 to 95 per cent harvested. We know of no lettuce having better quality. It withstands heat well. We recommend it as the best for Colorado Mountain growing.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.25) (5 lbs., \$5.50) prepaid.

FROM EASTOVER, S. CAR. I have been planting your lettuce seed for several years and have had wonderful success with them. Your Zinnias were fine also.

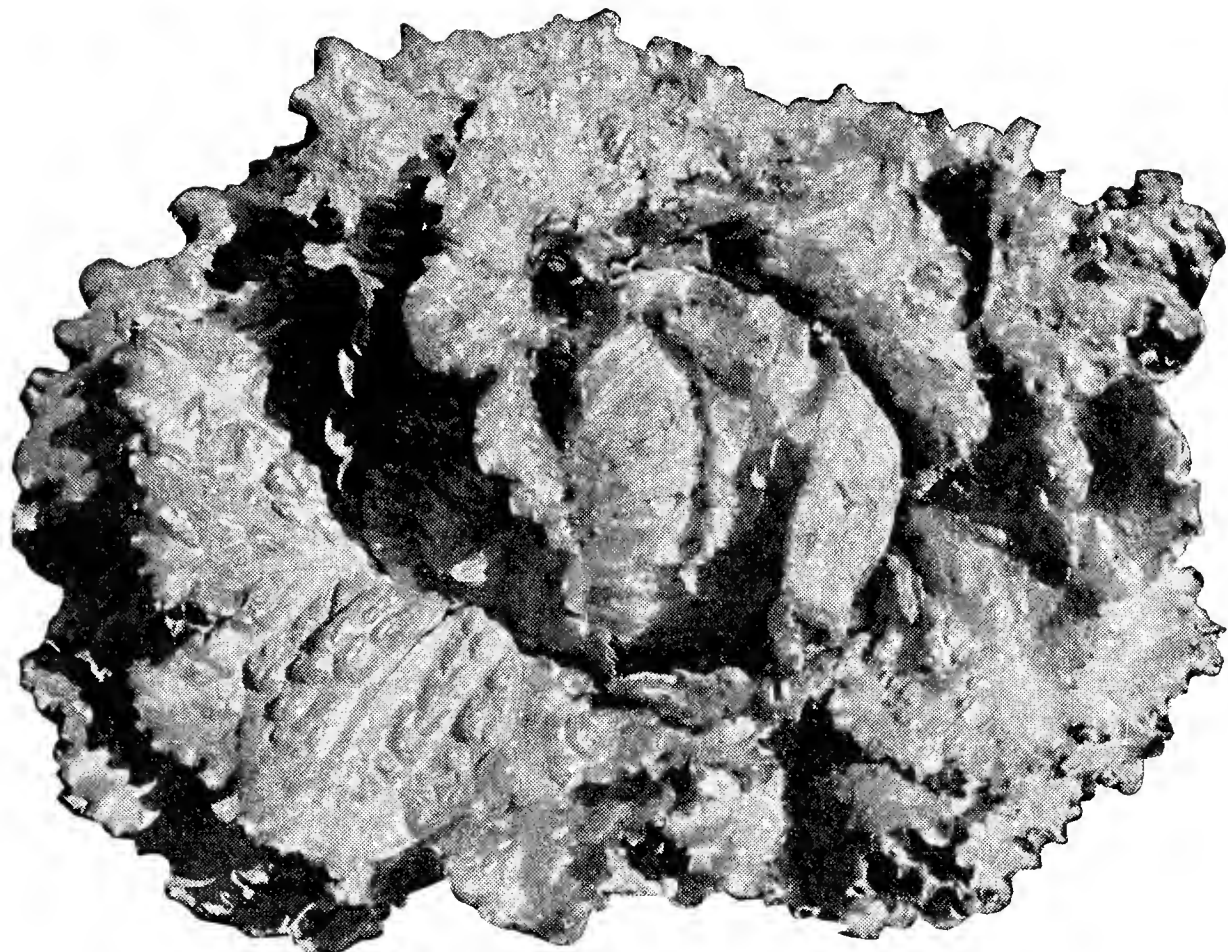
FROM BYRON, GA. Our best growers around here insist on Burrell's seeds. I know and honestly feel that your seed cannot be beat.

Lettuce

HEADING VARIETIES

Days to Market, See Page 2.

Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.



A head of Imperial F.—resistant to brown blight and mildew.

Imperial 847 (New) 80 days. Best described as being similar to Imperial F, but less ribby and smoother leaved and with more of a conical protection. Resistant to brown blight. Intended for early fall planting. Plant rather large, well molded and heads firm under good growing conditions. Leaves light color, smooth, thick and soft in texture. Is inclined to tip burn in too hot weather.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid.

Imperial F 83 days. One of the most handsome heading varieties we have seen, due to its waxlike, green leaves. Resistant to both brown blight and mildew, and is the most extensively used of the double resistant strains. Heads large, solid and attractive; quality excellent; of the New York type. Not ribby.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid.

New York Special or Los Angeles Market 80 days. This is the variety so largely grown on the west coast and shipped to eastern markets as "Iceberg." A large, curled, heading lettuce with dark green leaves which are slightly curled on the edges. Heads tightly folded, well blanched, crisp and sweet. We are very particular about our stock of the various New York strains, and we feel certain that they are as fine as obtainable.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.



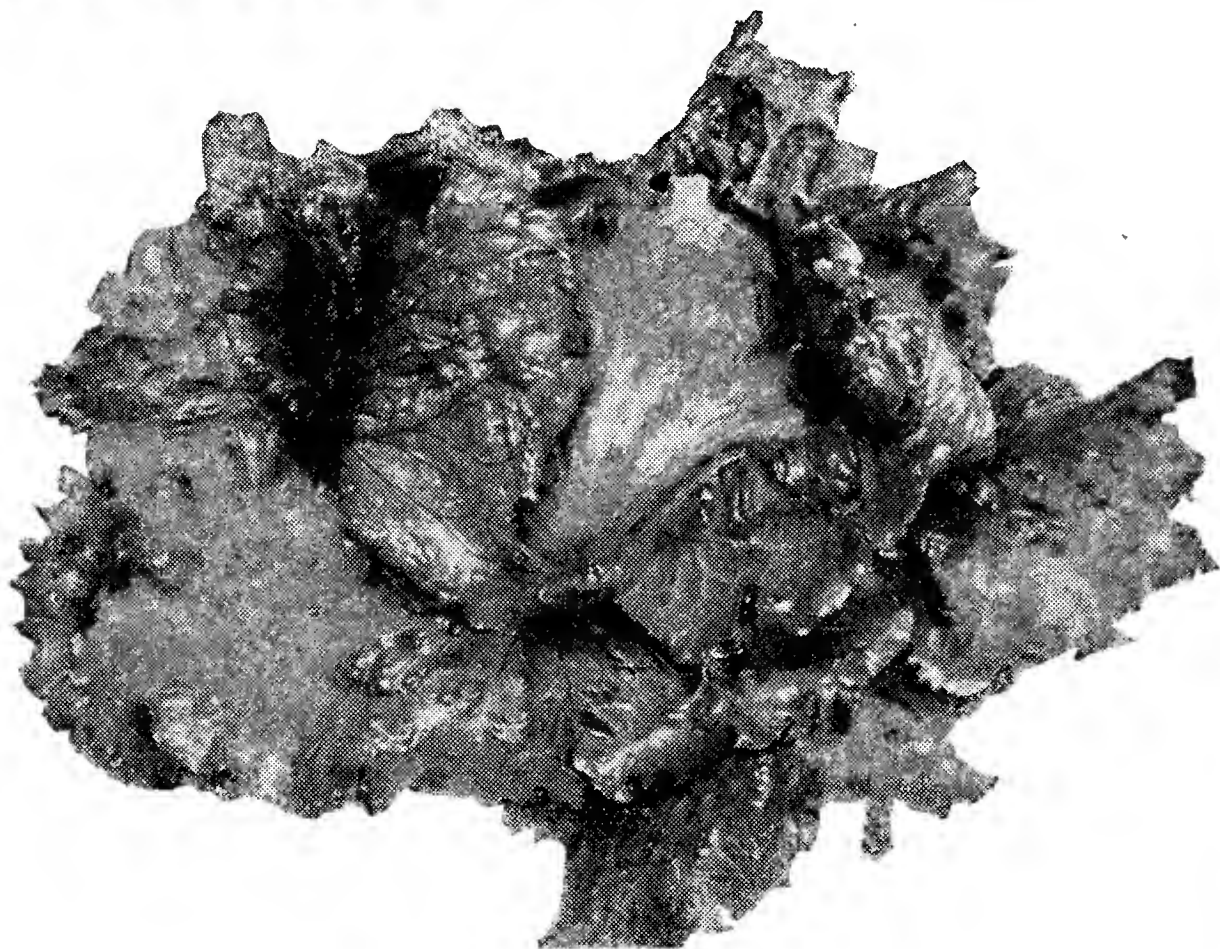
Threshing Dixie Queen Watermelons. The thresher consists of a crusher and revolving reel which removes the seed. This, together with the juice, flows into a washer on the side of the machine. The washer removes the juice and pulp and after rinsing the seed is ready for the drying trays. Note that the finest of the large melons are being threshed for the stock seed grade.

Lettuce

HEADING VARIETIES

Days to Market, See Page 2.

Market Grower's Price, Page 90.



New York No. 515.

New York No. 515 (New) 75 days. An early variety well adapted to summer and early fall production. It is resistant to tipburn and withstands hot weather even better than New York No. 12. Heads slightly smaller than No. 12 and less ribby; compact, attractive and remains in shipping condition a long while. An improvement on New York No. 12.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.25) (5 lbs., \$5.50) prepaid.

New York No. 12 77 days. An improved type of New York. Early. It makes large solid heads, uniform in maturing, and of the flat-head type. Has been known to produce better than 80 per cent cut of No. 1 heads inside of 65 days of planting. Plants and heads lighter green than New York with fewer outer leaves. Several thousand acres of this is planted in Colorado each year, and marketed as Mountain Iceberg.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

New York No. 41 80 days. The distinguishing feature of this strain is the wrapper leaves which fold over the head and protect it from sun and fog burn. It is a finely bred selection, runs very true, and is popular with shippers for fall and winter use.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

White Boston 76 days. Highly desirable for nearby market. Is of the cabbage, butter-head type, leaves smooth and straight on the edges, and the plant entirely light green; heart buttery and yellow.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.40) (5 lbs., \$6.15) prepaid.

FROM CARLISLE, IND. I have bought seed from every reliable company and there has been only one to give me full satisfaction, that's Burrell's. One of the things that always pleased me was the way you shipped your seed, plenty of protection.

FROM SUNSET, TEXAS. I am ordering tomato seeds for myself and neighbor. I will boost your seed as I have planted them for the past three years and they give the best results of any that I have used.

FROM COOLIDGE, KANS. Our customers think that the Striped Klondike Watermelon is the best they have ever eaten.

Lettuce

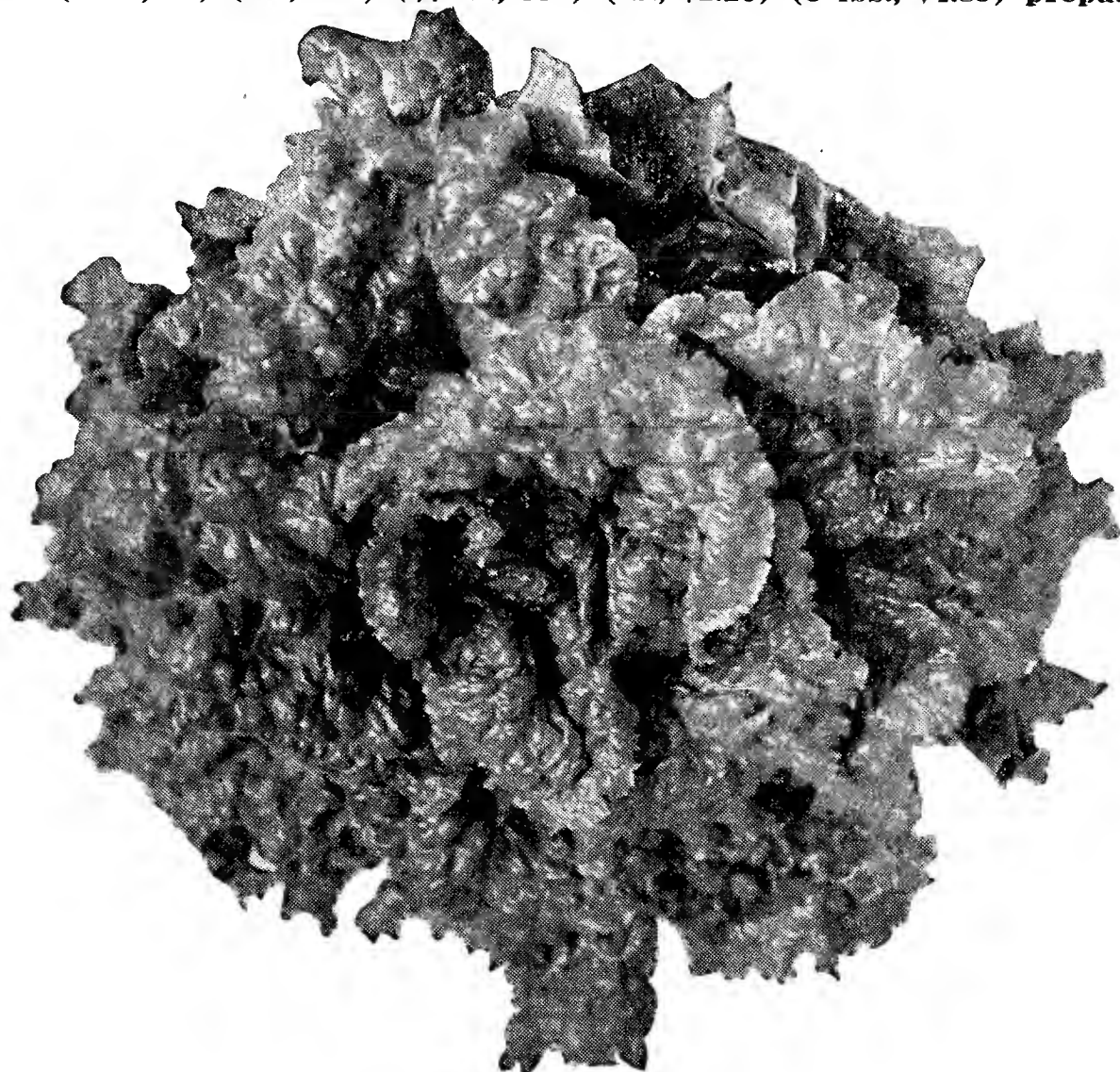
LOOSE LEAVED VARIETIES

Days to Market, See Page 2.

Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

Black Seeded Simpson 40 days. A nationally popular variety for spring and early summer culture. Plant large, attractive, with broad frilled light green leaves; crisp texture and splendid quality.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.10) (5 lbs., \$4.85) prepaid.

Early Curled Simpson (White Seeded)—40 days. Can be grown quite thickly in the row, and produces an abundance of crisp, sweet flavored leaves. The most widely used for home gardens. Color, light green.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.10) (5 lbs., \$4.85) prepaid.



Lettuce—Grand Rapids Forcing.

Grand Rapids Forcing 45 days. There is no better forcing variety among the curled leaved sorts than Grand Rapids, and is quite as good for outdoor culture as other sorts. Early, hardy, disease resistant; plants large, upright, compact and handsome; color bright green, leaves large, broad edges, much waved and frilled, tender and sweet.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.20) (5 lbs., \$5.25) prepaid.

Mustard

Giant Southern Curled Plants are of upright habit, highly esteemed for their vigor, hardiness and high quality. Leaves are large, light green, crumpled and frilled at the edges. A desirable market and home garden variety.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 60c) (5 lbs., \$2.65) prepaid.

Large Smooth Leaved Large, broad oval leaves of dark green color with white mid-rib. Is more easily prepared for table use than rough leaved varieties.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 70c) (5 lbs., \$3.00) prepaid.

FROM CAMERON, TEXAS. I have raised cantaloupes for years for the market and have grown many varieties, but I can truly say that Burrell's Superfecto has more of the qualities that go to make a perfect cantaloupe than any variety I have ever grown.

Cantaloupe

Rocky Ford, Home of Cantaloupes.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

Growing Cantaloupes

The land should be a sandy loam, avoiding both too sandy and too heavy soil.

If possible, do not plant where cantaloupes were grown previously within three or four years.

A heavy oat stubble plowed under is one of the first locations. Bean land is usually very good. The first year after alfalfa or clover is not good as a rule. The melons grow too soft and are irregular in size, shape, netting and quality. The second year after alfalfa or clover is usually very good.

Fall plowing is best, followed in the spring with several discings.

If planted in hills the rows should be 5 to 6 feet apart each way. Cross cultivating improves the yield, quality and earliness.

Plant ten to twelve seeds to the hill about 2 inches deep and thin to one or two plants when they have 5 or 6 leaves.

If drilled in rows 5 to 6 feet apart thin to one plant every 3 or 4 feet.

Hoe carefully around the plants; keep free from weeds and cultivate often.

We have found 8 or 10 cultivations at least should be given and more would be better.

We experimented upon a small area in the center of a large field, cultivating it some twenty times and the cantaloupes began ripening a week earlier, were of better quality and yielded much heavier.

After the vines reach so far across the row that you can no longer cultivate, the ends of the vines should be carefully turned back and an additional cultivation given. A knife attached to a one-horse cultivator is best for this.

Cultivate shallow close to the plants and deeper farther away.

The main spread of roots is on the harder ground under the plowed ground. If you plow only 3 or 4 inches deep that will determine the depth to the main spreading roots and very shallow cultivating will be necessary or the crop will be ruined, while if you plow 7 or 8 inches deep you can cultivate 5 or 6 inches deep to good advantage. Don't expect an average good crop from too shallow plowing.

In other words: Prepare a deep, well settled and finely pulverized seed bed.

If under irrigation, cantaloupes should be watered regularly about every two weeks. Early in the season furrows should be close to the plants and water should be allowed to run just long enough to moisten the soil beyond the plant row. Later furrows may be farther away from the plants. Do not allow the water to remain in the furrows too long so that the soil becomes water-logged. Continue irrigating through the ripening season to keep the vines thrifty.

Controlling Insects

The controlling of insects on your cantaloupe crops will increase your profits. If pests are allowed to multiply unhampered, entire fields are often ruined. The striped cucumber beetle and aphids are the cantaloupe's worst enemies. The striped cucumber beetle often

appears at the time plants are coming up. Turn to page 87 and you will find some suggestions as to killing them. Aphids or plant lice are easily controlled if all growers in each district dust with Aphicide as soon as these pests appear. If one grower in a neighborhood allows his field to become a breeding place for aphids they soon spread to the fields of others in the neighborhood, making control difficult. With some melons like Honey Dew, the melons may become discolored by the aphids and unmarketable, even though the plants are not killed.

Cantaloupe Worms

Cantaloupe growers in the South Atlantic states at times encounter serious trouble from pickle worms boring into the ripened fruits, making them unsightly and not fit for marketing. We suggest the following control measures:

Destroy all crop refuse at the end of the season and fall plow the ground. Four rows of summer squash should be planted and well distributed among each acre of melons. This serves as a trap crop and the moths are attracted to the large squash bloom where they lay their eggs. When these are thoroughly infested, pull the squash plants and burn. Successive plantings of squash should be made throughout the season to provide an abundance of blooms to attract the moths. Dusting is fairly successful. The worms feed extensively on the young leaf buds before tunneling into the fruits, stems and vines. Dust the tender leaf buds every 7 days as long as any worms are present using extreme care that the growing tips of the plants are well covered with the dust. Use Aphicide No. 21 or Aphicide Pyronic.

Varieties

Our choice of cantaloupes for shipping would be one of the better strains of Hale's Best for early and Superfecto for late. Hale's Best No. 36 is probably the best for general use. Some shippers prefer a round melon for crating and for this H. B. No. 112 does nicely. If most of the H. B.'s grow too large in your district and a slightly smaller melon is preferable, try the H. B. No. 10. For roadside market and bulk hauling in trucks or if an extremely large melon is required, use the Original or Jumbo Strain H. B. H. B. 1937 is recommended to growers who wish an exceptionally heavy netted melon. In our opinion Burrell's Superfecto is the best of the Perfecto type of melons, and the one we recommend for main crop. Its vigorous vine withstands rust better than any other sort.

Suggestions to Shippers

With all cantaloupes the customer develops an appetite and buys regularly if the melons are always good, but poor melons destroy the desire for melons and those who would be good buyers turn to peaches and other fruits instead.

Don't pick cantaloupes green.

Don't pick cantaloupes from rusted vines.

Don't pick cantaloupes from aphids covered vines.

Don't pack melons you would not buy to eat yourself if you were the customer.

Don't buy cheap seed. Your crop costs about fifty dollars per acre, and often more, considering rental of land, before you begin to pick, and poor seed may cut the value of the crop in two and even more. Two to four dollars per acre for the best seeds is small compared with other costs. Buy the best seed.

"Plant seeds of known origin."

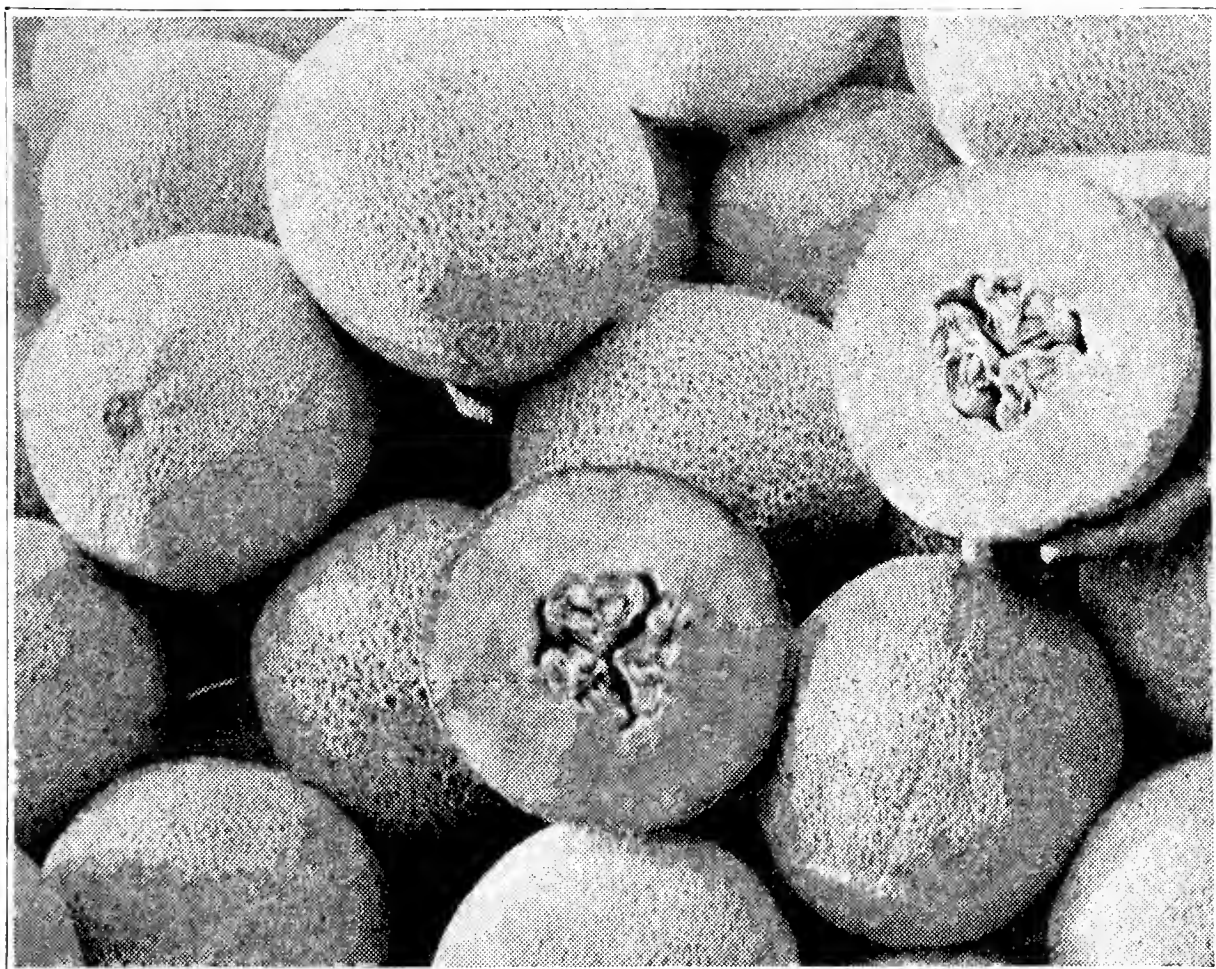
We grow the cantaloupe seed we sell.

Melons for Local and Roadside Market

The Honey Rock we offer is an improved stock having a heavier netting, thicker flesh; it is especially favored in Michigan, Wisconsin and Indiana. Those wishing larger melons prefer Osage, Jumbo Burrell Gem, Original or Jumbo H. B., Anne Arundel and melons of the Tip Top class which include Tip Top, Bender's Surprise and Milwaukee Market. Our Milwaukee Market is an exceptionally thick fleshed strain of this valuable variety. Do not forget the Golden Glow Honey Dew. This will add color to your roadside market display. It is a very fine melon, and being earlier than the regular Honey Dew, can be grown farther north. Cantaloupe and Muskmelon are special items with us and we firmly believe that better seed than we have of these, is not obtainable. Send us your orders and we will do our best to please you.

Cantaloupe

Rocky Ford,
Home of Cantaloupes.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.



This is the Improved H. B. No. 36; Better Than Ever Before.

Improved H. B. No. 36 85 days. If we were to engage in cantaloupe growing for market, our choice of all varieties now available would be H. B. No. 36 for early, with Burrell's Superfecto to follow for later shipping. H. B. No. 36 is a beautiful melon; highly flavored, really good to eat and has proven its worth by becoming the most popular cantaloupe with large shippers the past several seasons. So wonderfully uniform that it is an outstanding breeding accomplishment. In size it is large, packing mostly 36's or using the Jumbo flat crate 12's. Melon is solidly netted, little if any suture and no ribs. The rich, spicy salmon flesh is deep, fine grained and holds up well for long distance shipping. While primarily bred for the shipping trade, its many fine qualities make it ideal for roadside market and home gardens. Wherever cantaloupes are grown, we recommend this melon to melon growers; for north—where the seasons are short—for south to be first on the market with a real good cantaloupe. The only exception to this would be in districts where powdery mildew is prevalent, in which case we would recommend the New Powdery Mildew Resistant No. 45.

STOCK SEED, saved from the best of the first melons to ripen.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid.

No. 1 SEED, saved only from melons that would be good shippers.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Cantaloupe

Read the article "Growing Cantaloupes" beginning Page 36.

Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

H. B. No. 112 87 days. This melon differs from the No. 36 mainly in shape, being round instead of slightly oblong; this type being preferred by some shippers. Diameter slightly larger than No. 36 but shorter in length. Flesh extremely thick.

STOCK SEED, saved from the best of the first melons to ripen.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid.

No. 1 SEED, saved only from melons that would be good shippers.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.



A fine field of Hale's Best Original or Jumbo Strain. The Melons are piled as shown in the picture and then graded and hand cut.
The girls are Barbara and Bernita Burrell.

Hale's Best Original or Jumbo Strain 85 days. The original stocks produced some very large fine melons that were exceptionally well adapted to roadside market selling and for bulk hauling in trucks. They were so extremely large, however, that they were hardly as well suited to packing in crates as some of the smaller types. By critical selection we have produced a uniform type of this having a distinct stripe or suture running from stem to blossom end. It is a big melon; the average weight from our seed fields being about $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. each, which would mean that the melons pack nine or even less to the Jumbo flat crate. Well netted between the distinct suture, practically no ribs. Flesh is thick, deep salmon, flavor sweet and of fine eating quality. Because of its firm flesh it holds up and keeps longer than any other cantaloupe.

STOCK SEED, saved from the best of the first melons to ripen.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid.

No. 1 SEED, saved only from melons that would be good shippers.

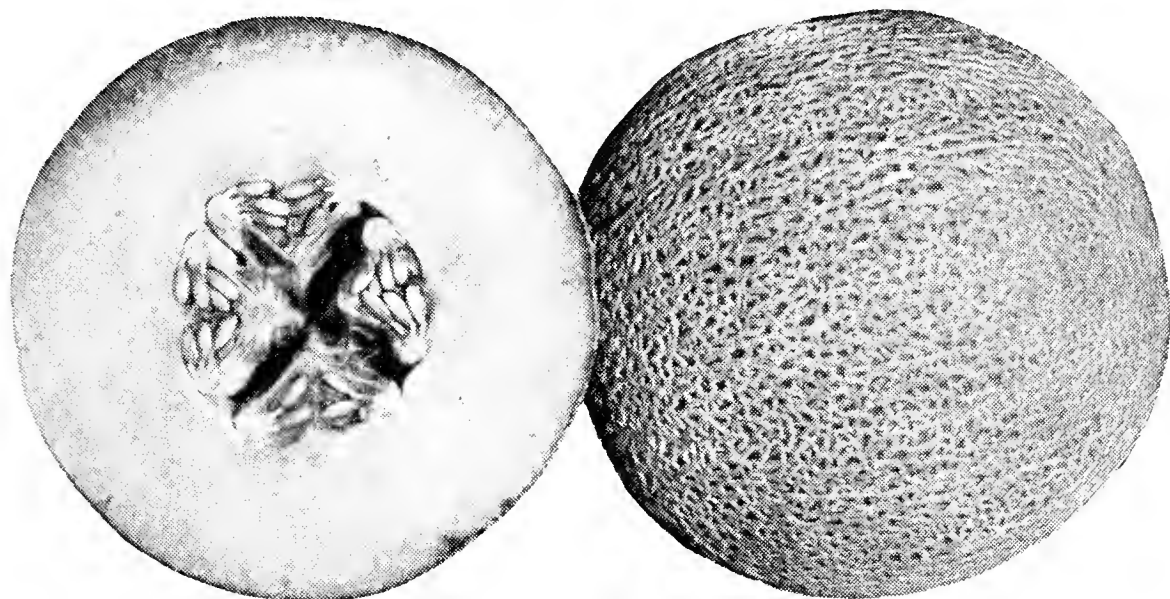
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.



Cutting a fine field of cantaloupes for seed. One reason why our cantaloupe seed is better being that the seeding is done by our own crew of men. We have better control of the operation and experienced employees wash and dry the seed. Selections and rejections can be made if necessary and danger of mixture is less. Chance of receiving seed from market fields is eliminated. This method is better than contracting with the farmer as practiced by some sources of supply.

Cantaloupe

ROCKY FORD
Home of Cantaloupes.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.



New H. B. 1937.

H. B. 1937 85 days. The latest improvement in H. B. Cantaloupes. The H. B. varieties are unquestionably the leaders with cantaloupe shippers. So much work is being done in the way of improving the stocks and so many strains introduced that we have decided each year to list what we consider to be the best from the shipper's standpoint as that year's model, hence the 1937. This is about the same in size as the Improved H. B. No. 36, although it holds its size better through to the last picking. Color and texture of flesh the same, but hardly as thick meated. Netting heaviest of the H. B.'s, and is less inclined to run to slick melons in the later pickings than any of these strains yet introduced.

STOCK SEED

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.75) (5 lbs., \$7.70) prepaid.

No. 1 SEED

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.25) (5 lbs., \$5.50) prepaid.



Saving Special Stock Seed of H. B. No. 10.

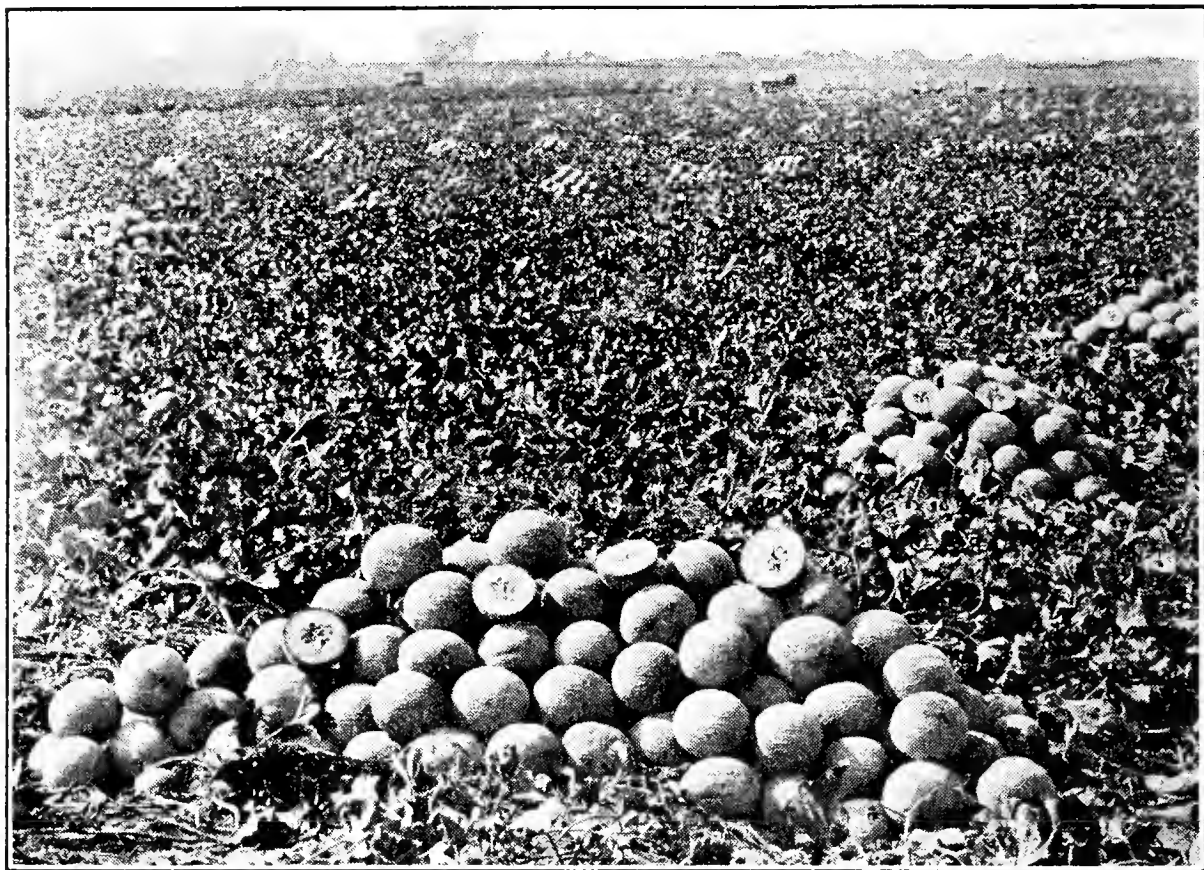
Improved H. B. No. 10 87 days. In some of the growing sections where melons naturally grow too large, there is call for a melon slightly smaller than the H. B. No. 36. For this trade, we recommend the H. B. No. 10. Netting is finer and more closely spaced than the H. B. No. 36. In size and exterior appearance, it resembles Burrell's Superfecto. Packs 15's. Flesh thick, deep salmon, sweet and of fine quality.

STOCK SEED, saved from the best of the first melons to ripen. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid.

No. 1 SEED, saved only from melons that would be good shippers. (Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 70c) (5 lbs., \$3.00) prepaid.

Cantaloupe

Read the article "Growing Cantaloupes" on Page 36.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.



Burrell's Superfecto 92 days. This variety of our own introduction is recognized as the highest development is cantaloupe, and is especially recommended for planting where melons are inclined to rust. Pack 12 to 15 to the Jumbo flat crate. The netting is well developed and closely laced, covering the entire melon "Solid Net." Flesh, rich orange salmon, thick, and seed cavity very small; quality is unexcelled, flesh is fine grained, very sweet and spicy. The best cantaloupe for late market.

STOCK SEED, saved from the best of the first melons to ripen.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid.

No. 1 SEED, saved only from melons that would be good shippers.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

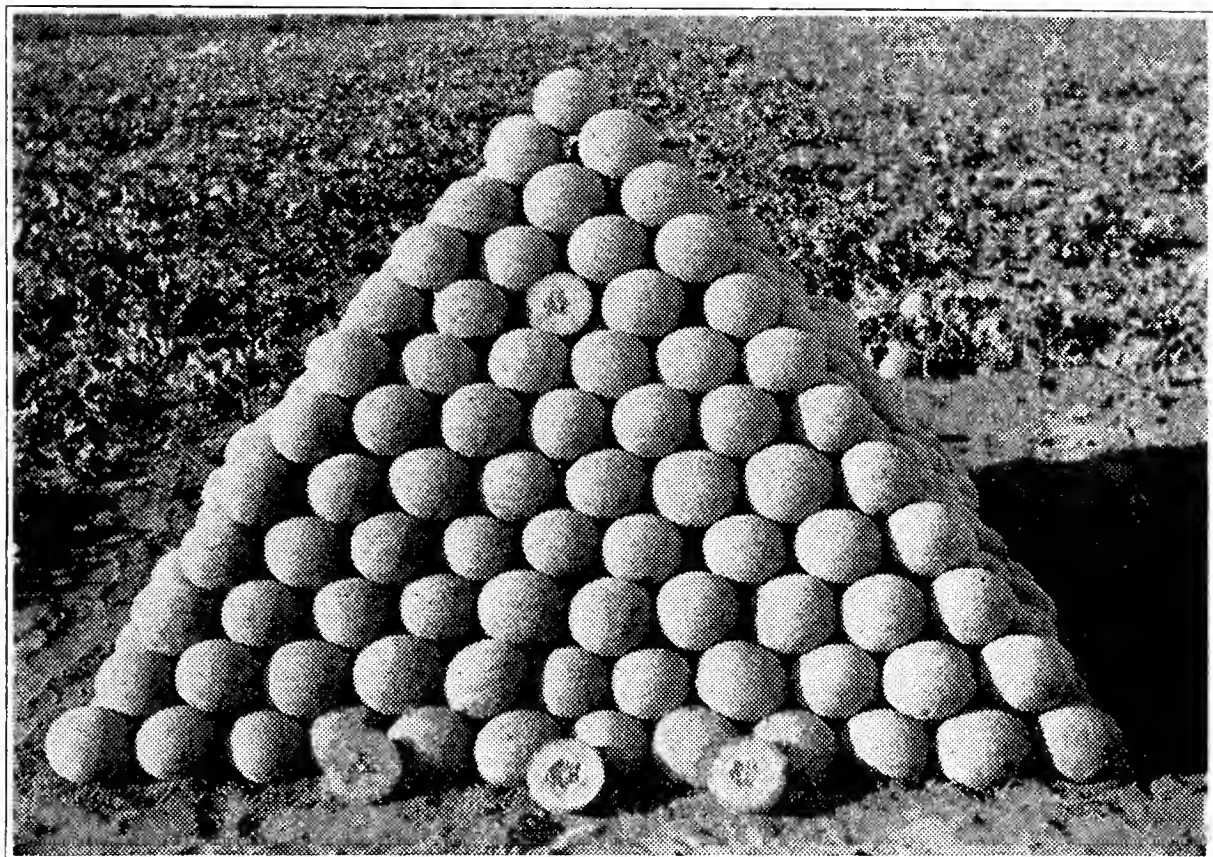


FROM DAYTON, OHIO. How is your supply of Honey Rock melon Stock Seed? Last year I planted 4 acres and was very well satisfied with the results.

FROM TALENT, ORE. I think your onion, cabbage, squash and melon seeds are the best in the U. S.

Cantaloupe

ROCKY FORD
Home of Cantaloupes.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.



Photograph taken on one of our Seed Farms. This shows the new Powdery Mildew Resistant No. 45. Uniform in size, thick fleshed and really good to eat.

Powdery Mildew Resistant No. 45 88 days. We have been slow to list any of the mildew resistant strains because we did not consider these ready for release to shippers. Dr. Jagger, working in connection with the U. S. D. A. is entitled to a great deal of credit for this fine new melon. It is really good to eat, something that could not be said for some of the earlier productions. Uniform in size which is smaller than H. B. No. 36 and about the same as H. B. No. 10. The main vine is thick in diameter and has the appearance of a Persian Melon vine. It is said to be 100% resistant to powdery mildew. The flesh is thick, fine grained and delicious. Shape longer oval than H. B. No. 10.

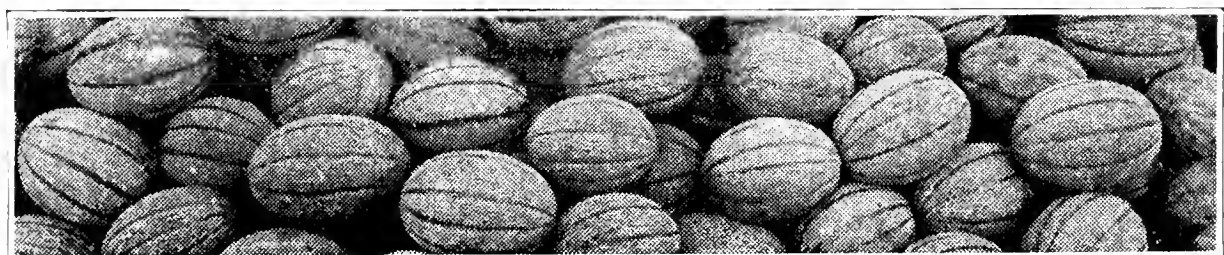
STOCK SEED, saved from the best of the first melons to ripen.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.75) (5 lbs., \$7.70) prepaid.

No. 1 SEED, saved only from melons that would be good shippers.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.25) (5 lbs., \$5.50) prepaid.

Burrell Gem 98 days. Our own introduction. One of the best shippers for some sections where there is little rain-fall and irrigation is depended upon. Fruits, oval, 6 inches long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, well developed, closely laced netting, unnetted suture between the ribs. Flesh deep orange salmon, thick, very fine grained, spicy and sweet. Packs 12 to the Jumbo flat crate.

STOCK SEED, saved from the best of the first melons to ripen.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid.

No. 1 SEED, saved only from melons that would be good shippers.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid.



Part of a Pile of Burrell Gems Ready to Cut for Seed.

Burrell Gem Jumbo 100 days. A large selection sometimes called Ordway Pink Meat. Weight 5 pounds; rind well netted and tough; flesh, deep salmon, very thick and of good quality. Good shipper and desirable for roadside market because of its large size and attractive appearance. Inclined to crack if season is too wet. Packs 7 to 9 to the Jumbo flat crate.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid.



Our Cantaloupe seed is not only hand cut but it is carefully selected under our personal supervision.

Hearts of Gold—Large Round Type

Price same as Burrell's Oblong Type Hearts of Gold

Burrell's Oblong Type Hearts of Gold 88 days. We developed this melon from the Hoodoo, which was a nearly round melon, slightly flattened from stem to blossom. We first introduced it as Burrell's Oblong Type Hoodoo. The name was later changed to Hearts of Gold. Size a little larger than the standard Rocky Ford. Well netted except a narrow stripe between shallow ribs; very firm and a good shipper; deep golden flesh is of the finest quality; sweet, spicy and distinctly flavored.

STOCK SEED, saved from the best of the first melons to ripen. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid.

No. 1 SEED, saved only from melons that would be good shippers. (Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid.

Salmon Tinted Pollock 10-25 90 days. This very uniform melon of the Rocky Ford type is covered with a closely laced grey netting. Flesh, green, changing to salmon near the seed cavity. Melons practically all standard in size; flavor very good and a good shipper. Packs 15 to the standard flat crate.

STOCK SEED, saved from the best of the first melons to ripen. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid.

No. 1 SEED, saved only from melons that would be good shippers. (Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 70c) (5 lbs., \$3.00) prepaid.

101 Special 93 days. A new strain developed from the Pollock 10-25, which it resembles, except the flesh is a rich salmon having some of the flavor of the Burrell Gem. A good shipper, used most extensively in Arkansas and Oklahoma. Packs 15 to the standard flat crate.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 70c) (5 lbs., \$3.00) prepaid.

Eden Gem (Rocky Ford Green Flesh) 92 days. A green fleshed Rocky Ford type, slightly oblong, solidly netted, very firm and highly resistant to certain diseases. A good shipper. Packs 15 to the standard flat crate. Flesh, green, deep, fine grained and sweet.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid.

Pearl Pink Meat or Ab-

bott's Pearl 95 days. Used extensively in Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware. Has a very tough, hard pearl colored rind; flesh, salmon colored, and of good flavor. It is a good shipper, packs 12 to the standard flat crate.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 70c) (5 lbs., \$3.00) prepaid.



Muskmelon

Days to Maturity, See Page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

Anne Arundel or Bottomly 85 days. Oblong, well netted and slightly ribbed, no netting across suture between ribs. Weight 4 pounds. Flesh, green, deep, fine grained, sweet and spicy. Excellent for home garden and local market. Only a few days later than Early Knight, which it resembles.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 70c) (5 lbs., \$3.00) prepaid.

Banana 100 days. A fine, smooth light yellow banana shaped Muskmelon. Length 2 to 2½ feet, weight 6 pounds; flesh salmon, good for late planting in south.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid.

Bender's Surprise 95 days. Of the same general type as Tip Top but has a much thicker flesh, and is a few days later. Fruits, oblong with full rounded ends; weight 7 pounds, coarse netting, distinctly ribbed; skin, hard and greyish yellow at maturity. Flesh, bright salmon of delicious quality, carries well, but not recommended for long distance shipping.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid.



Muskmelon Tip Top. (Listed page 44.)

Early Knight 82 days. An early highly flavored melon for local market; similar to Anne Arundel, but smaller and earlier. Well netted, slightly ribbed, no netting across the suture between the ribs. Flesh, green, fine grained, sweet and of excellent quality.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid.

Emerald Gem 82 days. An old favorite for the home garden. Will not stand shipping. Fruits flattened globe, distinctly ribbed, smooth with practically no netting and dark green in color. Flesh thick, deep salmon orange, fine grained and of good flavor.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid.

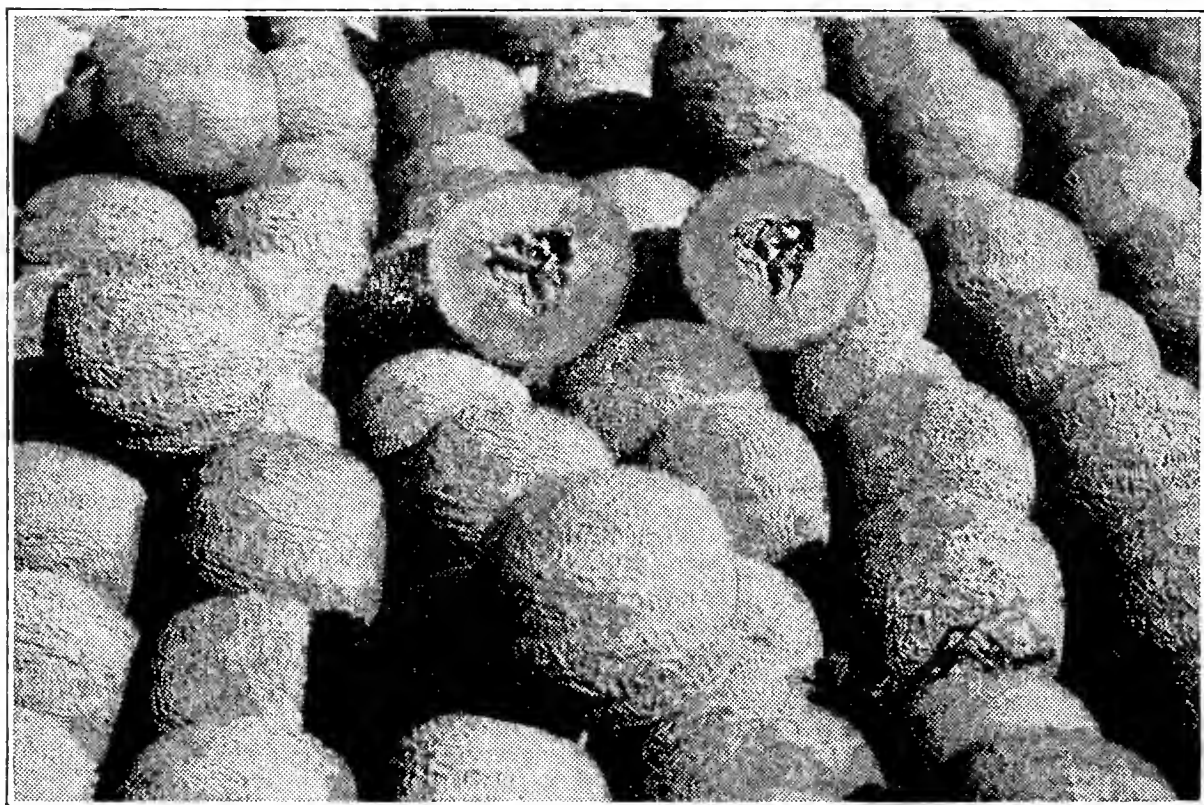
Golden Champlain 80 days. The earliest orange flesh muskmelon. Valuable for home garden and nearby market. Fruits round and slightly flattened, shallow ribbed and more or less netted; flesh salmon orange, medium thick, juicy, and of sweet musky flavor. One of our customers at a latitude 800 miles north of Montreal has grown these melons successfully.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid.

GRAND FORKS, N. DAK. Your company has been recommended to me by a customer in East Grand Forks. He said trials of your seed, especially muskmelons and beets, had been very satisfactory.

FROM HOUSTON, TEXAS. The price of seed does not make so much difference if the seeds are good, and we know your seeds are extra good.

Muskmelon

Days to Maturity, See Page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.



Honey Rock

Honey Rock 85 days. Judging by seed sales, Honey Rock has become the favorite melon in the north central states. We have developed a strain that is more solidly netted and with thicker flesh. Rind is tough, brittle and hard; coarsely netted. Fruits round, 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Flesh medium thick, delicate, deep salmon color, juicy and quality unexcelled. While a very sweet melon, it is not inclined to crack. Excellent for home and roadside market and may be shipped moderate distances.

STOCK SEED. Saved from the finest of the first melons to ripen.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid.

No. 1 SEED. Saved only from melons that would be good shippers.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid.

Milwaukee Market 90 days. A large variety, weighing 5 to 6 pounds. Nearly round, slightly ribbed; skin, light green. Flesh, deep salmon, very sweet. A fair keeper, but will not stand shipping a long distance. Very attractive in appearance and delicious in flavor. Our strain of this variety is thicker fleshed and carries some more netting than is usual.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid.

Osage Extra Early 85 days. A week or more earlier than the old type Osage, smaller and more uniform in size. Flesh, thick, rich salmon, and of excellent quality. An extra good melon for home garden and roadside market; 6 to 7 inches long, almost round, slightly ribbed, thin netting.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid.

Osage or Millers Cream 90 days. An old favorite that still maintains its popularity. Fruits large, oval, ribbed and have a dark green skin lightly marked with fine open grey netting. Flesh rich orange-salmon, thick and of pleasing flavor. Seed cavity small. A main crop sort.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid.

Tip Top 88 days. (Illustrated page 43. We have a special selection of this which is a great improvement over the old Tip Top, very uniform in size, shape and quality; light slate colored rind, slightly netted. Flesh, very thick, fine grained, rich salmon, sweet, spicy and considered the best by many. About $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, broad, oval.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid.

FROM HUGOTON, KANS. We ordered seed and also Aphicide No. 10 from you and have had wonderful luck with everything that we have bought from you.

FROM BILLINGS, MO. Your seeds are the best I ever planted. I have grown watermelons from your Kleckley Sweet that weighed forty pounds.

White Melons

Melons Derived from Honey Dew.
Days to Maturity, See Page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

White Melons So many melons of the Honey Dew type have been introduced the past few years that shippers have designated this class as White Melons. First came Honey Dew (the green fleshed sort) from Africa. This was introduced into the Rocky Ford district by Mr. Gauger. A few years later we developed the golden fleshed variety and then from Texas came the Honey Ball. All of these required a very long season, in fact, we experienced difficulty maturing seed here at Rocky Ford the first few years. Altitude here is over 4,000 feet, the nights cool and the season none too long for varieties which require long seasons in semi-tropical climates.

The two new melons, Imperial Special (Weaver Special) and Golden Glow Honey Dew, are only about one week later than Hale's Best; early enough to be grown in most melon producing sections of the United States. This year we are adding Globe of Gold. A round selection from Weaver Special.



Weaver's Special.

Weaver Special 92 days. In outward appearance it is of golden ivory color, which strangely seems to permit you to see through the thin, tough rind and marvel at the beautiful reddish flesh within. When cut, a pleasant surprise awaits you—flesh smoother than any other cantaloupe—a delightful flavor all its own. Although jumbo in size the seed is held tightly in a very small cavity, with a depth of flesh rarely found in melons of its size. Should be picked as soon as full slip as it goes through a ripening process for five or six days after being picked at this stage. Eating qualities are better when the melons reach the market than when shipped. Packs 45 to the jumbo square crate and is fairly even in size and type for a new introduction. Is earlier than Honey Dew and can be grown as far north as Michigan and Ohio.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.25) (5 lbs., \$5.50) prepaid.

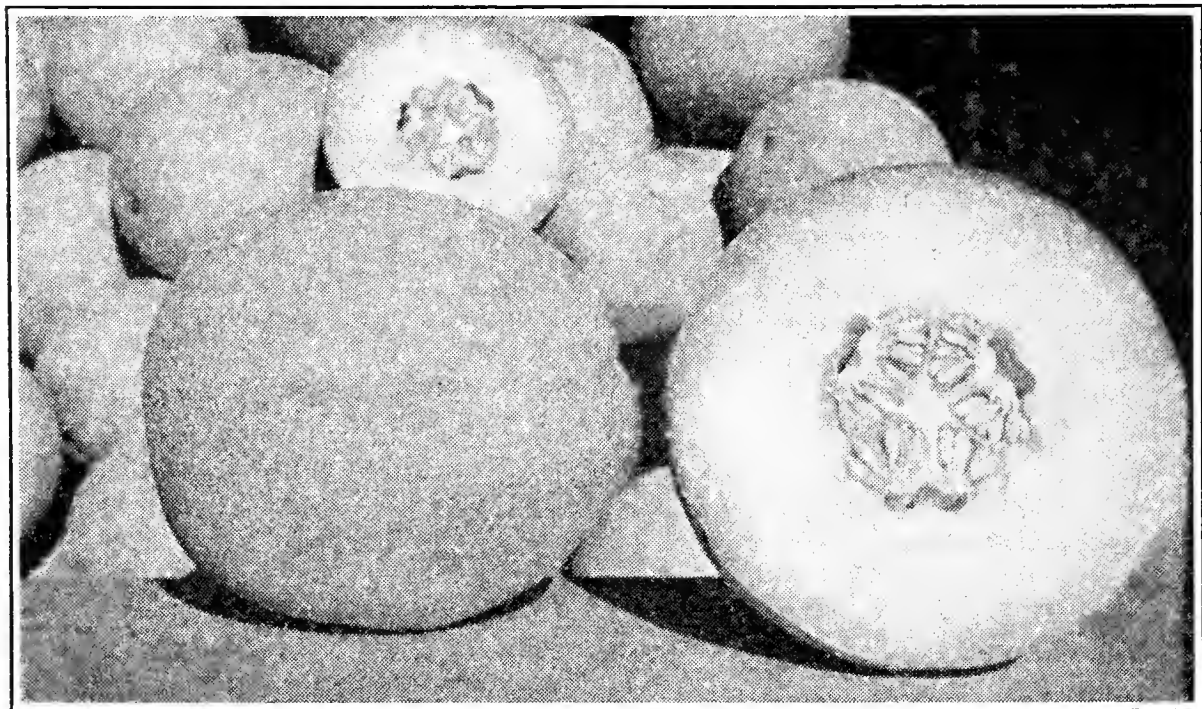
Imperial Special Identical with Weaver Special. Weaver Special was one of the All-American Winners for 1935 entered under the name "Sunkist."

Honey Ball 105 days. This melon brings excellent prices on the Eastern markets. It cannot be grown where seasons are shorter than here at Rocky Ford. This is a very delicious melon. It resembles a small Honey Dew but has a slight tendency to net. The thick green flesh is very sweet and the flavor well liked; size about 5 inches in diameter. Honey Ball keeps well and is an excellent shipper.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.25) (5 lbs., \$5.50) prepaid.

White Melons

Melons Derived from the Honey Dew. Days to Maturity, See Page 2. Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.



Globe of Gold.

Globe of Gold (New) 92 days. We consider this to be the best new development in White Melons. It is a selection from Weaver Special. Globe in shape, very thick fleshed. Skin golden in appearance covered with a slight netting. Seed cavity small. Flesh orange colored and it equals in flavor, if not surpasses, any of the other White Melons. Size fairly uniform, packing mostly Jumbo 36's.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid.



The New Golden Glow Honey Dew.

Golden Glow Honey Dew

92 days. A good true stock of the melon introduced as Golden Honeymoon. Flesh is very thick, green and much like that of Honey Dew although many prefer it. One of the most beautiful melons on the market and its rich golden color causes ready sale at higher prices. Earlier than Honey Dew and withstands heat better. Rind turns yellow when two-thirds grown. Do not pick until they slip from the vine with slight pressure. We think it a decided improvement over Honey Dew.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid.

Honey Dew—Green Meated (Antibes) 112 days. Of African origin and requires a long season. Ours is the globe type preferred by the leading shippers. Rind, smooth, hard, no netting, creamy white changing to a slightly golden tinge when ripe. Flesh, light emerald green, thick, juicy and tender, the sweetest of all melons.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Honey Dew Mildew Resistant No. 60 110 days. Recommended for planting in sections where there is powdery mildew. Melons very uniform in shape and size and easily picked. Rind smooth; flesh light emerald green, extremely thick, juicy and tender. Seed cavity has slight orange tinge but this color does not extend into the flesh. While resistant to powdery mildew, it is more susceptible to mosaic than the regular Honey Dew.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Winter Melons

Only Southern and Western Growers Should Plant These Melons. They Do Best in Arid Sections Under Irrigation.



Golden Beauty Casaba.

Golden Beauty Casaba 115 days. This is the finest of the casabas and is a money maker for market growers wherever casabas mature well. Of tropical origin, grown largely in the hotter sections of California. Stands up well and may be shipped long distances. Fruits medium large, globe shaped; weight 6 pounds; skin tough, wrinkled and golden yellow in color. Flesh white, luscious and spicy when properly ripened.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.



Persian.

Persian 115 days. We are, this year, releasing a new stock we have just developed. It is some earlier than the regular Persian, slightly smaller, fruits globular, 6 to 8 inches in diameter; solidly netted. Skin dark green; flesh thick, bright orange and of a distinct spicy flavor. This strain is known as the "Small Persian." Weight about 8 pounds and is more desirable for marketing than the regular Persian.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid.



Snapdragons Growing for Seed on one of our Cortez, Colorado farms.

Watermelons

Give Watermelons Plenty of Room.
One Plant 8 to 10 Feet Each Way.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

Growing Watermelons

CULTURE—To successfully grow watermelons it is absolutely necessary to have good seed. Then select proper soil and give it proper cultivation and irrigation (if under irrigation) and if not prepare the land to drain off or retain the moisture, depending upon whether you get much or little rain-fall, and the results are usually very good.

Select a well-drained sandy loam; new sod land is best; any good loamy soil which is well drained is good.

If under irrigation run large furrows 8 feet apart and plant the hills well up on the border 8 to 10 feet apart. Be careful not to irrigate too often.

Watermelons are lovers of drouth and the finest melons are grown under semi-arid conditions.

Plow deep and harrow well to make a fine seed bed. A liberal coat of stable manure disced in before plowing will increase the size and yield.

If not under irrigation, plow the land in ridges by first throwing out a dead furrow, then back-furrowing into the dead furrow four or five furrows from each side. Some advocate no harrowing in windy sections, leaving the soil rough for the reason that vines cling to the ground and are not whipped about.

Do most of the cultivating with the harrow, setting the teeth straight and cultivate deep.

It is sometimes desirable to turn the ends of the runners when they begin to reach out across the row and give an extra cultivation. This should be done carefully so as not to damage the small melons. This sometimes results in a delay in the setting of fruit.

Keep a fine mulch on the surface and do not let any weeds grow.

Plant ten to twelve seeds to the hill and thin to one plant when they have five to six leaves. About two pounds of seed is required per acre and 4 oz. to 100 hills.

If you use commercial fertilizer mix it thoroughly with the soil around the hill, but do not leave any lumps under the hills where the first roots will reach it, or it will burn the roots and check the growth if not kill the plant.

Some southern growers advocate the use of up to 700 lbs. of fertilizer per acre, analyzing about 8% phosphoric acid, 6% potash, 6% ammonia, preferably made from nitrate of soda; cotton seed meal, dried blood, super phosphate, muriate and sulphate of potash. Use two applications, applying $\frac{2}{3}$ the amount before planting and the balance as a side dressing as the vines begin to run.

Do not plant on land where melons were grown before, even if four or five years before, if you have other good land. The vines remove something from the soil not readily replaced, and following crops usually produce deformed melons with black ends or shriveled ends, even from the best of seeds, while the same seed on adjoining land, where melons have not been grown before, will produce large melons of the finest quality.

Do not press on melons to see if they are ripe. This injures them and results in very poor melons. A slight thump with the finger, if the sound rings clear and a high tone, indicates a green melon; if a hollow, low tone, or rather dead tone, the melon is ripe.

Usually the curl where the melon attaches to the vine dies when the melon is ripe. By a little practice you can tell by the color. A bright, growing color indicates a green melon; a dull green indicates ripeness.

Our Watermelon Seed

We have been growing Watermelon Seed since 1896 and while we grow a large acreage at the present time practically all of it goes direct to planters, many of whom plant from 20 to 100 acres or more each. We have watched the principal growing sections and the markets to know the varieties most in demand and those of the highest quality.

Nearly all the old varieties have been dropped and in their places we offer new improved sorts of better quality, larger and better shippers. All of these are from critically selected stock seeds and each is grown well separated from any other variety to prevent mixing.

Our 1904 catalog listed the popular varieties of that day. Kleckley Sweet is the only one of these listed in this catalog. It is one of the best for local market and home garden. The New Dixie Queen and the Stone Mountain are the best large nearly round shipping melons. Black Seeded Chilean is an excellent small round melon. Western shippers prefer Klondike, and we believe the day is not far distant when these small and desized high quality melons will be grown more in the south. Sugar content usually averages 3 or 4% more than such melons as Kleckley Sweet. Oregon uses the Striped Klondike a great deal and California the Early Small Black Seeded type and Brown Seeded. Southern growers should try Burrell's Klondike; this is a large square ended strain of excellent quality. Burrell's Grey and Burrell's Red Heart Watson will please shippers requiring large, oblong shape melons. Burrell's Grey is the best of the grey rind melons, and in our trials we have as yet found no strain of Tom Watson equal to our Red Heart Watson.

Watermelons

Avoid Planting on Land That Has
Produced Watermelons Before.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

Angelino Black Seeded 90 days. Slightly oblong with bluntly rounded ends. When well grown on sandy soil without too much moisture is one of the best flavored melons. Weight about 28 pounds, dark green with thick, tough rind. Flesh is very deep red, stringless and sweet; seeds black. Stands shipping well for moderate distances on account of its shape and tough rind. A home and market garden sort.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 60c) (5 lbs., \$2.65) prepaid.



Burrell's Grey.

Burrell's Grey 90 days. So far superior to other long grey melons that we have dropped Irish Grey, Thurmond and others from our list. This is of our own development and introduction. Fruits large, weighing, as a rule, 40 to 45 pounds; oblong and full as shown in illustration. Color light greyish green. Rind extremely hard and tough making it a good shipper. Flesh firm, stringless, bright red and eating quality about as good as possible in a shipping melon.

STOCK SEED saved from large ideal melons.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c) (lb., \$1.60) (5 lbs., \$7.00) prepaid.

No. 1 SEED.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Chilean Black Seeded 88 days. A very fine melon of exceptional eating quality and a favorite in California. Shape nearly round. Color medium dark green veined with darker green. Flesh deep red, melting and stringless. Seeds small and black. Try it for home use or shipping short distances. Weight about 28 pounds.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 85c) (5 lbs., \$3.70) prepaid.

Excel 95 days. A very large shipping variety often weighing 60 pounds or more. Long, cylindrical, bluntly rounded at ends; rind dark green slightly mottled striped, very firm. Flesh deep red when fully ripe, and under proper growing conditions, of fairly good quality. Care should be taken that melons are not picked until fully ripened.

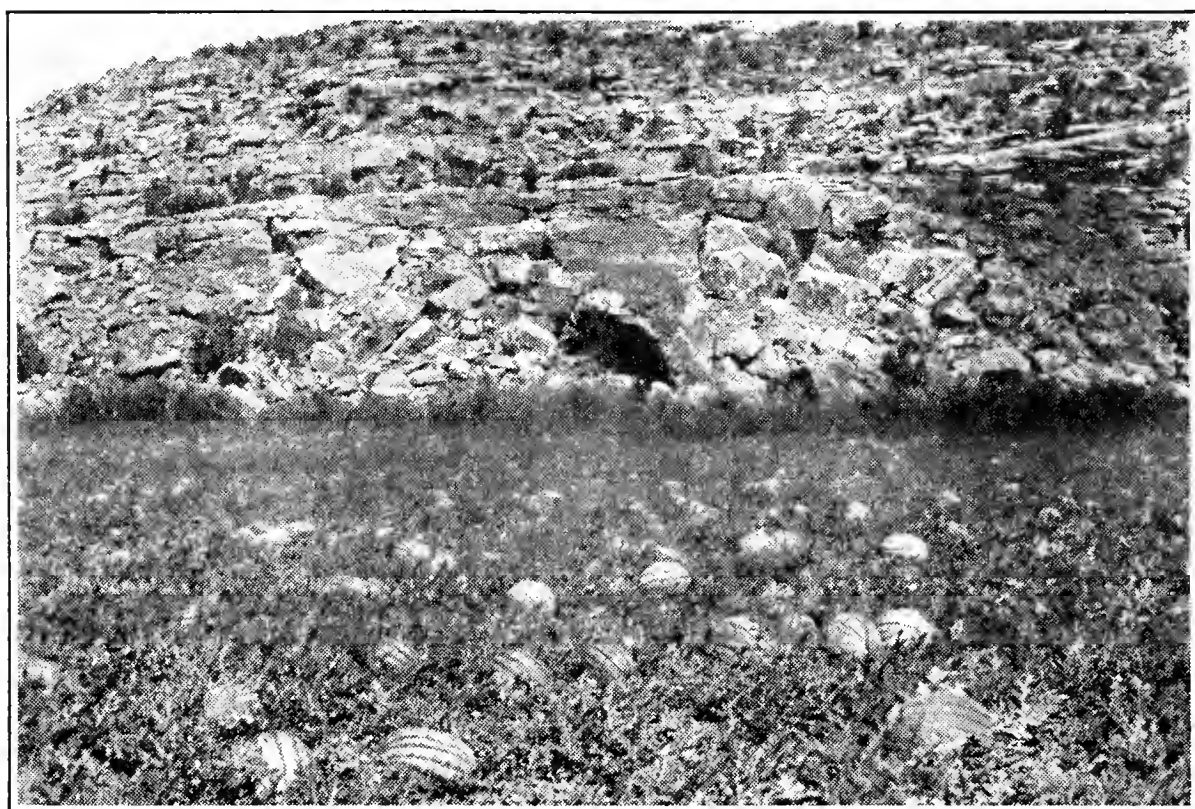
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 60c) (5 lbs., \$2.65) prepaid.

FROM ARLINGTON, CALIF. Received shipment of seed O.K. and was sorry could not get the Striped Klondike Watermelon seed as these growers were crazy about this seed, and could have sold more as it is going to go over big here.

FROM ROCKBRIDGE, OHIO. The best crop of tomatoes I ever grew was from your seed.

Watermelons

For the Particular Planter. When Better Melon Seeds Are Grown. Burrell Will Grow Them.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.



Dixie Queen Watermelon—Photograph Taken in One of Our Seed Fields Located in McElmo Canon Near Cortez, Colorado. Rocky Walls Rise Several Hundred Feet on Either Side of the Canon Floor.

Dixie Queen 85 days. A new early melon which has been a sensational hit from the start. It is literally taking the market where a large round melon is preferred. Attractive, convenient in size and shape. A splendid shipper and a heavy yielder. Its striking appearance commands instant attention and ready sale. Fruits almost round, light green veined with darker green; thick tough rind. Flesh rich scarlet. Sweet and stringless, one of the best in eating quality. Ordinarily weighs about 35 pounds but will grow to as much as 60 pounds. Seeds small and white.

A shy seeding variety and the price higher than some. In saving our stock seed we noted in one lot that it required 500 melons averaging 40 lbs. each to make 17 lbs. of seed.

STOCK SEED saved from large ideal melons.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid.

No. 1 SEED.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.25) (5 lbs., \$5.50) prepaid.

Greystone Seed crop failed. Suggest you use Dixie Queen.

Golden Honey 82 days. The best of the Golden fleshed melons for home use and local market. Weight 25 pounds, nearly round, slightly oblong, light green with mottled dark green stripes; rind brittle. Flesh rich, sweet, golden cream color, distinctly flavored and preferred by many.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., \$5c) (5 lbs., \$3.70) prepaid.

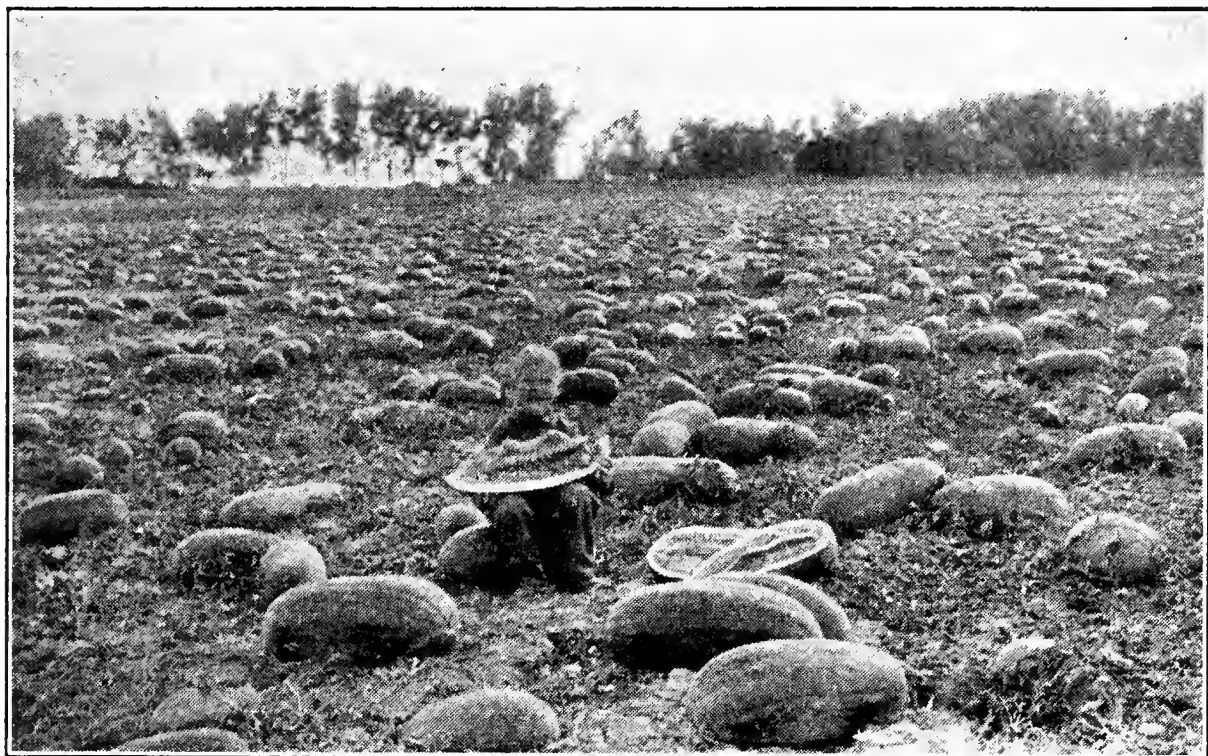
Grow Sweet Watermelons

Chemical analysis of watermelons for sugar content indicate the trend of the public's preference for certain varieties.

In one analysis it was found that Striped Klondike carried 12.7% soluble solids, followed closely by Early Black Seeded Klondike at 12.2%; Stone Mountain and Kleckley 11% and Tom Watson 10%. We suggest to those who have not tried Klondike Watermelons that they at least make a trial planting. You will find these listed on page 52.

Watermelons

For the Particular Planter. When Better Melon Seeds Are Grown, Burrell Will Grow Them. Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.



The melon that has stood the test of time. Our 1904 catalog listed the popular varieties of that day. Kleckley Sweet is the only one of these listed in this catalog and it is still the most popular for the home garden.

Kleckley Sweet, Burrell's Improved 85 days. The most popular home garden sort. Our strain is known by some as the "Hard Shelled Kleckley." Rind is very thin, and not as brittle as some strains. Melons are oblong, very dark green and nearly the same diameter at both ends. Flesh light red, and very sweet and melting. Seeds white and less seeds per melon than almost any other sort. Will carry well up to 200 miles; not recommended for shipping any great distance.

STOCK SEED saved from large ideal melons.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c) (lb., \$1.60) (5 lbs., \$7.00) prepaid.

No. 1 SEED.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.



Excel 50-pound Melons—None of them less and some weighing 75 pounds.

FROM BLYTHE, CALIF. Please send me a seed catalog. I would like very much to be your new customer. Heard lot praising your seed.

NEOSHO FALLS, KANS. We like your muskmelon seeds better than any we've ever grown. They do better and are earlier than from other seed houses.

FROM BARTOW, FLA. Your Zinnias have been the most beautiful of any I ever had.

Watermelons

"Precious Things Come in Small Packages."
Our Klondike Watermelons Are No Exception.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

Klondike, Early Black Seeded

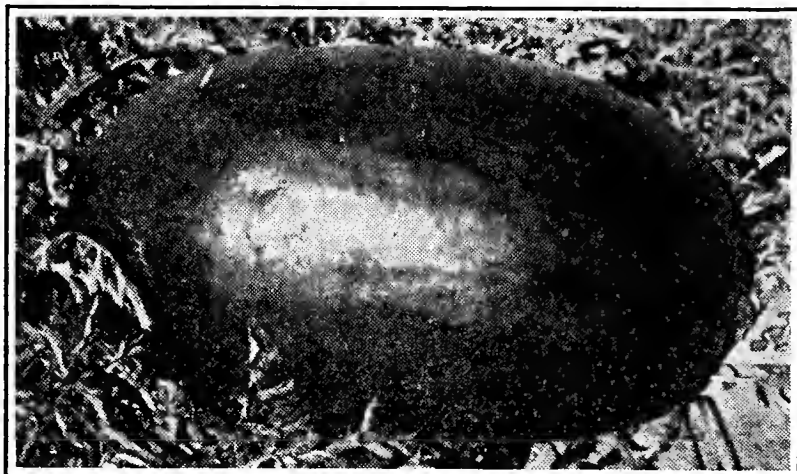
85 days. This is the very small seeded strain which is so popular with California shippers. Weight 18 to 25 pounds. Fruits short, oblong with shallow ribs when ripe, tapers some to the blossom end; color pure green. Flesh deep red, very sweet and melting.

STOCK SEED, saved from selected melons.

(Pkt. 10c) (oz., 15c)
($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c) (lb., \$1.60)
(5 lbs., \$7.00) prepaid.

No. 1 SEED.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c)
($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00)
(5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.



Burrell's select strains of Klondike Watermelon are outstanding in uniformity.

Klondike, Brown Seeded

90 days. This is the original strain of Klondike, and has until the past few years been the favorite with California planters. Fruits short, oblong, slightly tapered to the blossom end, shallow ribbed when ripe; pure green rind. Flesh deep red, stringless, and melting. Weight about 25 pounds. Seeds small spotted white and brown.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 60c) (5 lbs., \$2.65) prepaid.

Klondike, Burrell's Strain

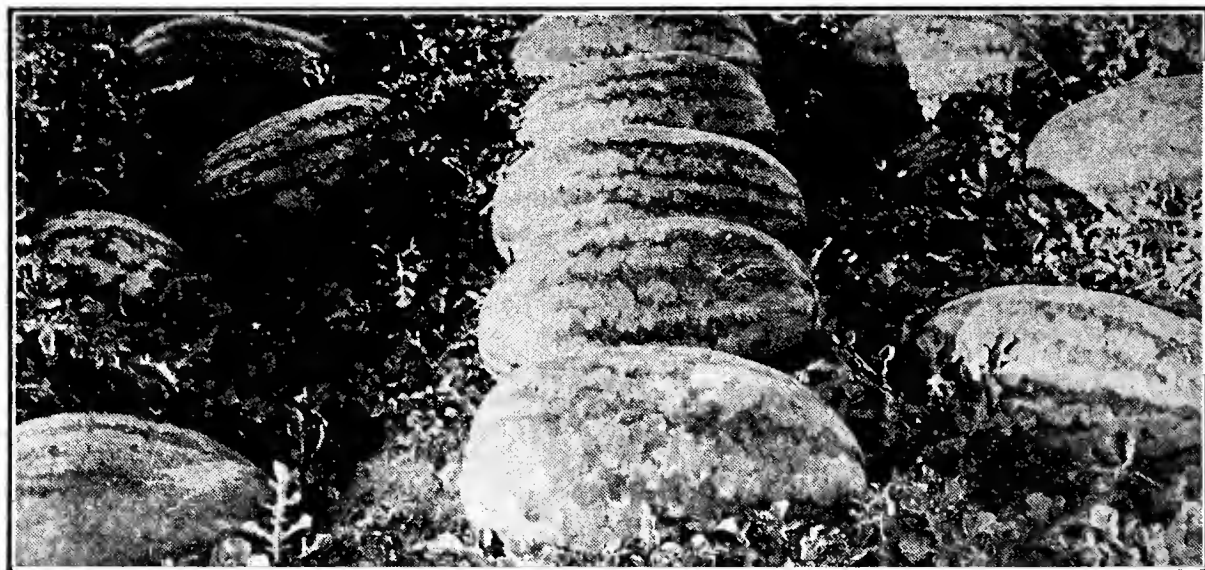
90 days. A large selection of the Klondike developed for southern and eastern use. Weight averages about thirty pounds when well grown; we have grown them weighing 35 pounds or more. Fruits oblong and tapering to the blossom end like the other Klondikes. Color dark green, deep red meat; thin tough rind, slightly ribbed when ripe. Fairly good shipper and of excellent eating quality. Seeds large, mostly dark brown and black. Do not recommend for California planting.

STOCK SEED, saved from large ideal melons.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid.

No. 1 SEED.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 60c) (5 lbs., \$2.65) prepaid.



Striped Klondike

90 days. The best small melon we have ever seen considering both eating and shipping qualities. Flesh is deep red, sweet, stringless and melting. Rind light green conspicuously striped with darker green, advertising itself on the market; thin, hard and tough, making it desirable for shipping. The firm flesh will keep many days. Size is just right for the customer to carry home; weight averaging about 25 pounds. A common expression of those who ate these melons in our seed fields, "The best melon I have ever eaten." Melon seed sales indicate that this is rapidly becoming one of the most popular sorts, and it is especially well liked in Oregon.

STOCK SEED, saved from selected melons.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.75) (5 lbs., \$7.70) prepaid.

No. 1 SEED.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.10) (5 lbs., \$4.85) prepaid.

Watermelons

Avoid Planting on Land That Has
Produced Watermelons Before.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

Stone Mountain or Dixie Bell 82 days. Southern shippers plant extensive acreages of this for shipping to northern markets. Fruits large, often weighing 50 pounds, broad, oval, almost round with blocky ends. Rind grey green with indistinct veining, hard and tough. Flesh bright crimson, sweet and crisp. Vine hardy and can be grown in some sections where long varieties do not do well.

STOCK SEED, saved from large ideal melons.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c) (lb., \$1.60) (5 lbs., \$7.00) prepaid.
No. 1 SEED.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.



From a photograph taken in one of our fields of Burrell's Red Heart Watson. Boys, reading from left to right: Robert Burrell, Jerry Burrell, Jimmie Burrell and Delavan Burrell.

Burrell's Red Heart Watson 90 to 95 days. Markets calling for really good large melons of the Tom Watson type will be pleased with this. A fine grained, deep red fleshed entirely stringless and very sweet melon. There was not a white heart or an off-melon in our fields. Rind is very tough and darker green than the older strains of Watson. Under proper growing conditions will often average 40 pounds. Each year we plant in our trial ground, samples of good strains of the Tom Watson from many sources. To date we have been unable to locate a strain as good as this one.

STOCK SEED, saved from large ideal melons.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c) (lb., \$1.60) (5 lbs., \$7.00) prepaid.
No. 1 SEED.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Tom Watson Weatherford Strain 90 to 95 days. The standard shipping variety. Fruits very large, cylindrical, oblong with rounded ends. Rind dark mottled green, very tough and rather thick. Flesh bright deep red, crisp and of fair quality. Seeds brown.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 60c) (5 lbs., \$2.65) prepaid.

Winter Queen, Black Seeded 90 days. An exceptionally good keeping melon largely grown for storing and use during the late fall and early winter months. Shippers in the Rocky Ford district crate this melon like Honey Dews and ship in carlots. Fruits small, weighing about 15 pounds, nearly round, greenish white with faint irregular pale green stripes. Rind is tough and rubbery. Flesh deep red, crisp, firm and of fine quality. Seed small and black.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Winter Queen, Grey Seeded 85 days. General description same as Black Seeded sort excepting seeds are greyish green and melons larger and earlier. Grown extensively in Utah.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Watermelons

For the Particular Planter. When Better Melon Seeds Are Grown, Burrell Will Grow Them.

Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

Wondermelon 86 days. Resembles Kleckley Sweet very closely. Weight about 30 to 35 pounds, oblong, cylindrical with rounded ends, dark glossy green. Flesh bright red. Rind thin and tough, but will not stand long distance shipping. Faint tracings or indentations run the length of the melon. Eating quality excellent.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.50) prepaid.



Threshing Kleckley Sweet Watermelon on one of our seed farms.

Citron

Red Seeded 95 days. A standard preserving citron. Globe shaped, 7 to 8 inches in diameter, medium green streaked with dark green.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Okra

Dwarf Stalked Long Green Prolific A sturdy, prolific canning sort. Plants 3 feet; pods dark green, fleshy, tender, tapered near the tip, and reach length of 7 to 8 inches.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 20c) (lb., 55c) (5 lbs., \$2.40) prepaid.



Okra White Velvet

Extra Early Dwarf

An early, dwarf growing sort with dark green fluted pointed pods. Length 4 to 5 inches.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 20c) (lb., 55c) (5 lbs., \$2.40) prepaid.

Perkins Perfection Mammoth Green

Pod A desirable market and canning variety. Plants 4 feet high; pods bright green, 7 to 8 inches long, slender, meaty, pointed and ribbed.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 20c) (lb., 55c) (5 lbs., \$2.40) prepaid.

White Velvet

A standard variety in the south for home gardens and market. Plants 3½ feet; pods round, smooth, free from ridges, greyish white in color, 6 to 7 inches long, tapered, meaty and tender.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 20c) (lb., 55c) (5 lbs., \$2.40) prepaid.

HOW TO GROW ONIONS

Plant $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill, three to five pounds per acre, except Sweet Spanish and like sorts 2 to 2½. For sets, forty to eighty pounds per acre.

In onion culture thorough preparation of the ground, careful sowing and the best of after culture, though essential for a full yield, will avail nothing unless seed of the best quality be used. Given the same care and conditions, the product from two lots of onion seed of the same variety but of different quality may be so unequal in the quantity of merchantable onions that it would be more profitable to use the good seed though it cost twenty times as much as the other. The seed we offer is the best obtainable. Although onions are often raised from sets and from division, by far the best and cheapest mode of production is from seed. The facility with which seed is sown and the superior bulbs it produces, recommend it for general use.

The Soil A crop of onions can be grown on any soil which will produce a full crop of corn, but on a stiff clay, very light sand or gravel, or on some muck or swamp lands, neither a large nor a very profitable crop can be grown. I prefer a rich loam with a slight mixture of clay. This is much better if it has been cultivated with hoed crops, kept clean from weeds and well-manured for two years previous, because if a sufficient quantity of manure to raise an ordinary soil to a proper degree of fertility is applied at once, it is likely to make the onion soft. The same result will follow if we sow on rank mucky ground or on that which is too wet.

Manuring There is no crop in which a liberal use of manure is more essential than in this, and it should be the best quality, well fermented and shoveled over at least twice during the previous summer to kill weed seeds. If rank, fresh manure is used, it is liable to result in soft bulbs with many scallions. Of the commercial manures, any of the high-grade, complete fertilizers are good for ordinary soils, and even very rich soils are frequently greatly benefited by fine ground bone, and mucky ones by a liberal dressing of wood ashes.

Preparation We suggest that you refer to page 2 for preparation of the soil.



Topping Burrell's Yellow Valencia Onions and Placing Them in Field Crates.

Sowing the Seed This should be done as soon as the ground can be made ready. A good hand seed drill will do an excellent job of planting. Growers of large acreages here plant with the 4 row beet drills using special plates. This permits cultivating with 4 row cultivators. The drill should be carefully adjusted to sow the desired quantity of seed about one inch deep. The quantity needed will vary with the soil, the seed used and the kind of onions desired. Thin seeding gives much larger onions than thick seeding. Two to two and one-fourth pounds of seed per acre is sufficient for very large sorts like Sweet Spanish and as much as five or six pounds per acre can be sown of the smaller sorts. Use a drill with a roller attached, but if the drill has none, the ground should be well rolled with a light roller immediately after the seed is planted. It is impossible to cultivate the crop economically unless the rows are perfectly straight.

Onion

Burrell's Yellow Valencia is Probably the most Resistant to Thrip of any Variety yet introduced.



Harvesting a Fine Crop of Burrell's Yellow Valencia Onions. Note the Onions in the Pile Row, the Collapsible Field Crates and in the Background Onions Crated and Stacked in the Field to Cure Before Hauling to Storage.

Cultivation As soon as the onions are large enough so that the rows can be seen begin cultivating very shallow and as close to the rows as possible without damaging the plants. Cultivate every week to ten days until the bulbs have started to develop. Hoe every week, removing all weeds and grass. Do not allow any weeds or grass to remain in the field.

If under irrigation: Irrigate every week to 10 days until the crop is matured or up to about ten days before harvest. Here we irrigate 12 to 14 times and cultivate 10 to 12 times.

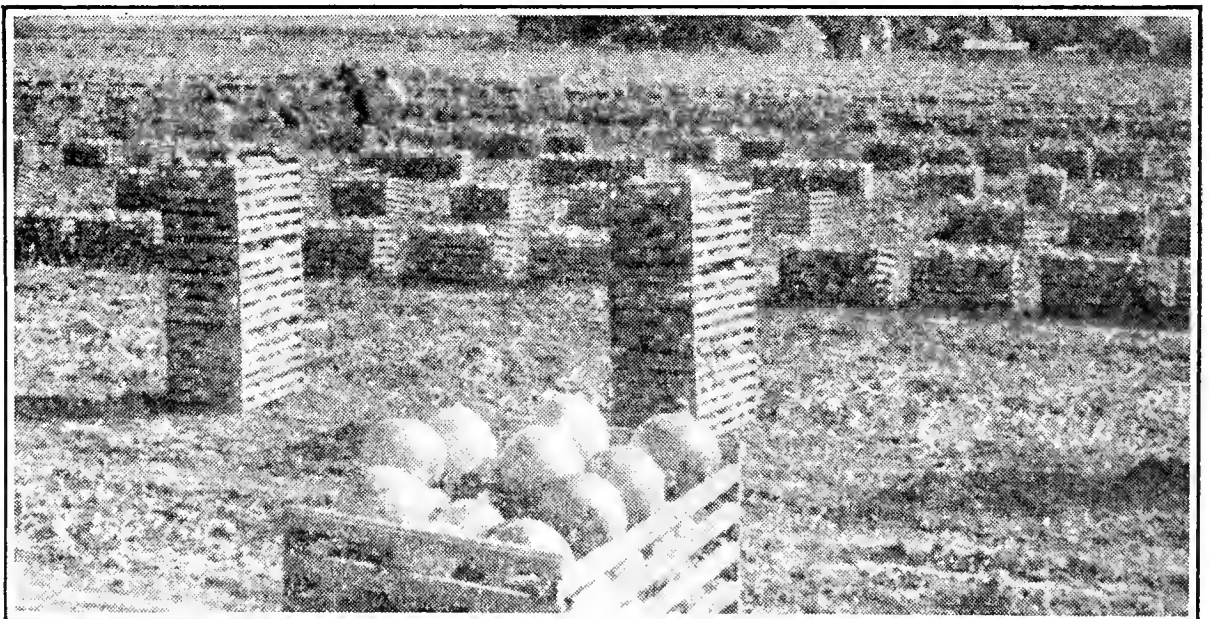
Gathering As soon as the tops die in the fall the bulbs should be pulled and about four rows put together in each wind-row. As soon as the tops are dried cut about one-half inch from the bulb with shears and put into field crates. Stack crates in piles of about one truck load each and protect top crates from weather. When thoroughly cured run over grader, sort out scallions and damaged bulbs and store in onion house. Stack so that the best of ventilation is assured. Keep dry and as near a uniform temperature just above 32 degrees as is possible. Repeated freezing and thawing will spoil the bulbs. Very early onions are grown by the transplanting method, the seed being sown in frames or beds and the small onions transplanted when the size of a small lead pencil to the field rows.

The tops remain green on many of the Sweet Spanish types and these are pulled when ready to harvest and the tops dry down in the windrows.

Green Onions During Winter

If you would like to have green onions during the winter time, try planting the seed early enough in the fall to grow plants about the size of a lead pencil. These may then be pulled before freezing weather sets in and

trenched like celery. (See Page 19).



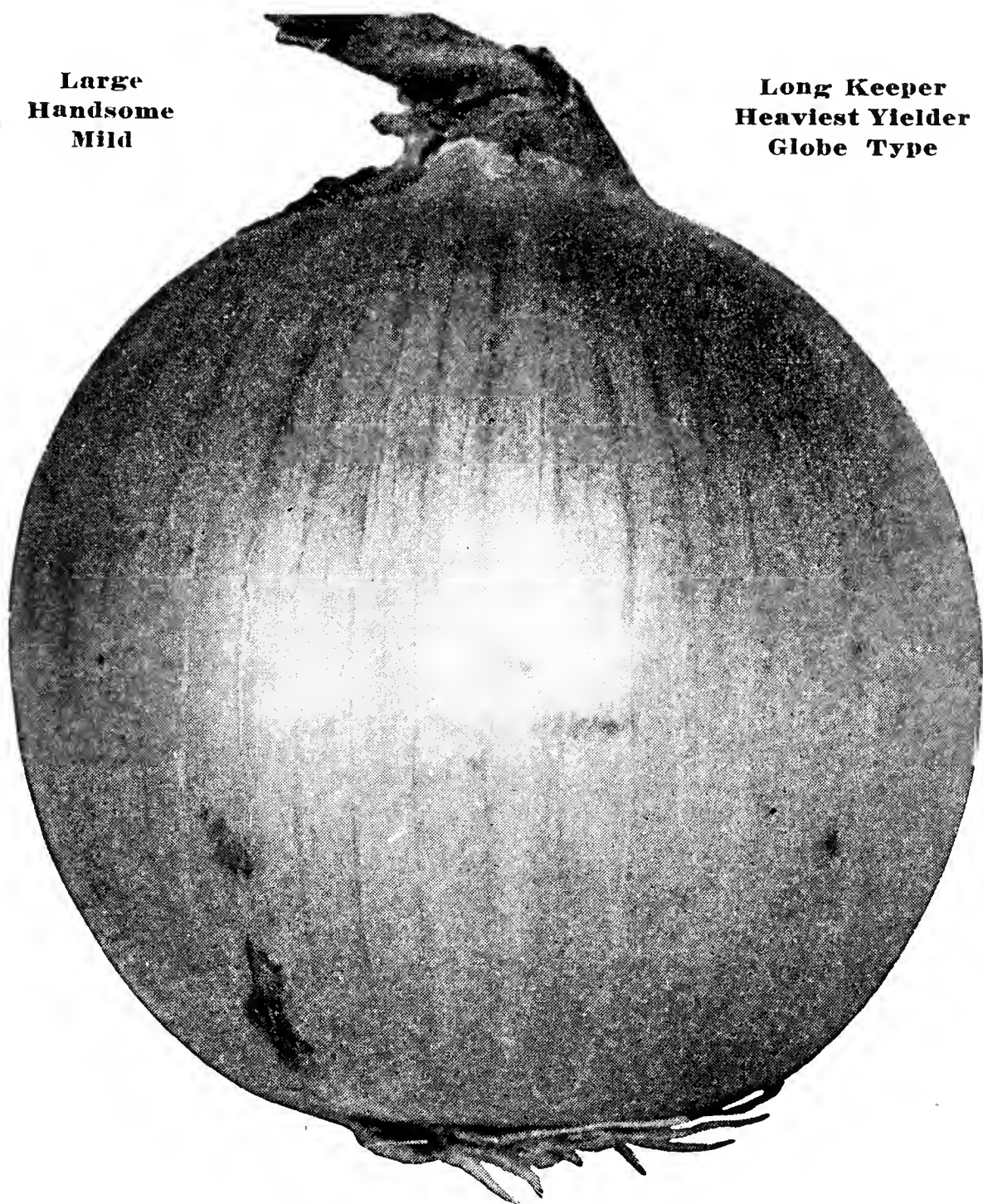
"All America" Winner 1937. Burrell's Yellow Valencia Won an Award of Merit and it Justly Deserves Planting by Those Wishing the Very Best in Large Yellow Globe, Long Keeping Onions.

Onion

Burrell's Yellow Valencia. Won an Award of Merit in the "All America" Selections for 1937.

Large
Handsome
Mild

Long Keeper
Heaviest Yields
Globe Type



Burrell's Yellow Valencia. More resistant to the attack of thrip than any variety yet introduced.

Burrell's Yellow Valencia

Our own special selection and introduction. Its outstanding qualities are its full globe shape, deep bronze color, large size, and with vigorous tops that are slow to ripen down. It is the most desirable of the Sweet Spanish type yet offered. Many comparative tests have proven this, and we do not hesitate to recommend it to the most critical growers. This stock is well bred and practically no off color onions will be found. Seed is of our own growing from bulbs stored during October and not set out until the following March. Only sound, true to type bulbs are set; this insuring a long keeping strain. It is not as subject to damage by thrips as other sorts. We recommend that growers shipping their onions in Spanish style crates use Burrell's Yellow Valencia. Because of its shape it packs better than the Riverside Strain Sweet Spanish. Skin is thick and heavy and the attractive deep color is even carried between the second and third outer layers.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15) (lb., \$4.00) (5 lbs., \$17.60) prepaid.

SEED FROM EXHIBITION BULBS. We have grown our stock seed each year from bulbs like one would select for exhibition. Very large and as near ideal as possible in every way. We have some of this super-select seed to offer which we will supply while it lasts.

($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c) (oz., 90c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.75) (lb., \$10.00) (5 lbs., \$44.00) prepaid.



Another field of Yellow Valencia Onions—Riverside Strain. Showing possible yield of Riverside Strain Sweet Spanish under good growing conditions. This field averaged 1400 bushels per acre.

Riverside Strain Sweet Spanish Sometimes known as California Valencia. This variety has become one of the most popular for storage and shipping to eastern markets during the winter months. Bulbs are large, mild and sweet flavor. Flattened globe in shape; golden yellow skin; flesh white and of pleasing flavor. One of the most profitable varieties to grow. Tops vigorous, and resists damage from thrips.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c) (lb., \$2.50) (5 lbs., \$11.00) prepaid.



Burrell's Yellow Valencia. See page 57. One of our onion seed fields grown here at Rocky Ford.

FROM WAPATO, WASHINGTON. Mr.——— and I ordered onion seed together. What was the result: Why we grew the best onions since we started onion farming, Burrell's Strain Sweet Spanish (Yellow Valencia) excellent globe shape, excellent color, no mixture, no doubles. From early to late fall, buyers were so fascinated by the color and globe shape that they visited us every week.

Onion

YELLOW VARIETIES.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

Australian Brown There is no better keeping variety than this. Color, a peculiar amber brown. Medium sized, hard and solid, semi-globular, flavor strong; flesh cooks rather dark. Splendid for sets.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c) (lb., \$2.50) (5 lbs., \$11.00) prepaid.

Denia or Improved Prizetaker One of the very large Spanish types, and a popular shipping sort grown extensively in the south. Color light straw; nearly globe shaped; flesh coarse, mild and sweet. Tops of a light silvery color. Does not withstand the attack of thrips as well as Riverside Strain Sweet Spanish. A very heavy yielder.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c) (lb., \$2.50) (5 lbs., \$11.00) prepaid.



Mountain Danvers An early variety popular in Colorado for growing at high altitudes. We recommend it where a very solid, long storing variety is desired. Bulbs between flat and globe shape; dark yellow thick skin, productive and a good shipping sort.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c) (lb., \$2.50) (5 lbs., \$11.00) prepaid.

Yellow Bermuda Very early medium sized flat sort used for early market. Skin light straw color, thin and loose; flesh nearly white, sweet and mild. This is the variety that has made Texas famous as an onion growing state. Immensely popular with millions of people who dislike the strong flavor of some onions. Not a good keeper; it must be marketed soon after harvest.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid.

Southport Yellow Globe Brigham Strain Preferred by many growers because of its fine keeping qualities. Very solid, globe shaped, medium large. Skin deep yellow. Orange flesh fairly strong and fine grained.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c) (lb., \$3.00) (5 lbs., \$13.20) prepaid.

Yellow Globe Danvers A very popular standard sort; some earlier than other Yellow Globes. Medium late, hardy, keeps well in storage. Bulbs medium in size, round, yellow, firm and solid; flesh yellow-white. Very productive.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c) (lb., \$2.50) (5 lbs., \$11.00) prepaid.

Onion

RED VARIETIES.

Southport Red Globe A splendid keeper, and considered one of the best red onions. Standard late variety used in large quantities. Bulbs medium large, high globe shaped; skin thick deep purplish red, small necks; flesh white with tinge of purple, fine grained. An exceptionally heavy yielder.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c) (lb., \$2.75) (5 lbs., \$12.10) prepaid.

Onion

RED VARIETIES.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

Large Red Wethersfield A large late variety, having an excellent keeping quality, and used extensively for sets and for storage. Bulbs large, flat, but rather deep flesh white with a tinge of pink; flavor strong; skin deep purplish red.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c) (lb., \$2.50) (5 lbs., \$11.00) prepaid.



Onion, Burrell's Yellow Valencia from a Photograph Taken on One of Our Seed Farms Near Cortez, Colorado. These are Mother Bulbs to be Set Out for Growing Seed. Yield over 1,000 Crates Per Acre. The Finest Large Yellow Globe Shaped Onion. A Winner 1937 "All America" Selections.

Onion

WHITE VARIETIES.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

Southport White Globe The best of the late white varieties; quality is of the highest. Bulbs medium large, high globe; skin clear-white, firm, fairly mild, delicious flavor. On account of its attractive appearance this onion brings top prices on the market. Hardy as good a keeper as the colored Southport Globes.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c) (lb., \$3.00) (5 lbs., \$13.20) prepaid.

White Portugal or Silver Skin The most widely used white onion. Excellent for sets as a pickler, for green bunching and for storage; truly an all purpose variety. Bulbs medium sized flat but fairly deep; pure white flesh, fine grained and firm. A splendid keeper and a dependable cropper.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c) (lb., \$2.50) (5 lbs., \$11.00) prepaid.

White Sweet Spanish (Improved) A sport from Riverside Sweet Spanish. This produces very large flat globe shaped white onions of mild flavor. A fairly heavy yielder, and sells for top market price. While a fairly good keeper, it is hardly as good in this respect as the Yellow Sweet Spanish. Illustrated page 62.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c) (lb., \$3.00) (5 lbs., \$13.20) prepaid.

Crystal Wax A pure white Bermuda Onion with a most beautiful waxy appearance that sells it on sight in retail markets. Mildest onion grown, used extensively in Texas for shipping to northern markets. Bulbs very flat, medium sized, clear white; of mild delicate flavor. Not a good keeper.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c) (lb., \$2.20) (5 lbs., \$9.70) prepaid.

FROM MOGADORE, OHIO. Your Valencia Onion excels any other I ever tried.



Bernita Burrell in a field of White Sweet Spanish on one of our farms at Cortez, Colorado. Note the fine color of bulbs and vigorous top growth.

Parsnip

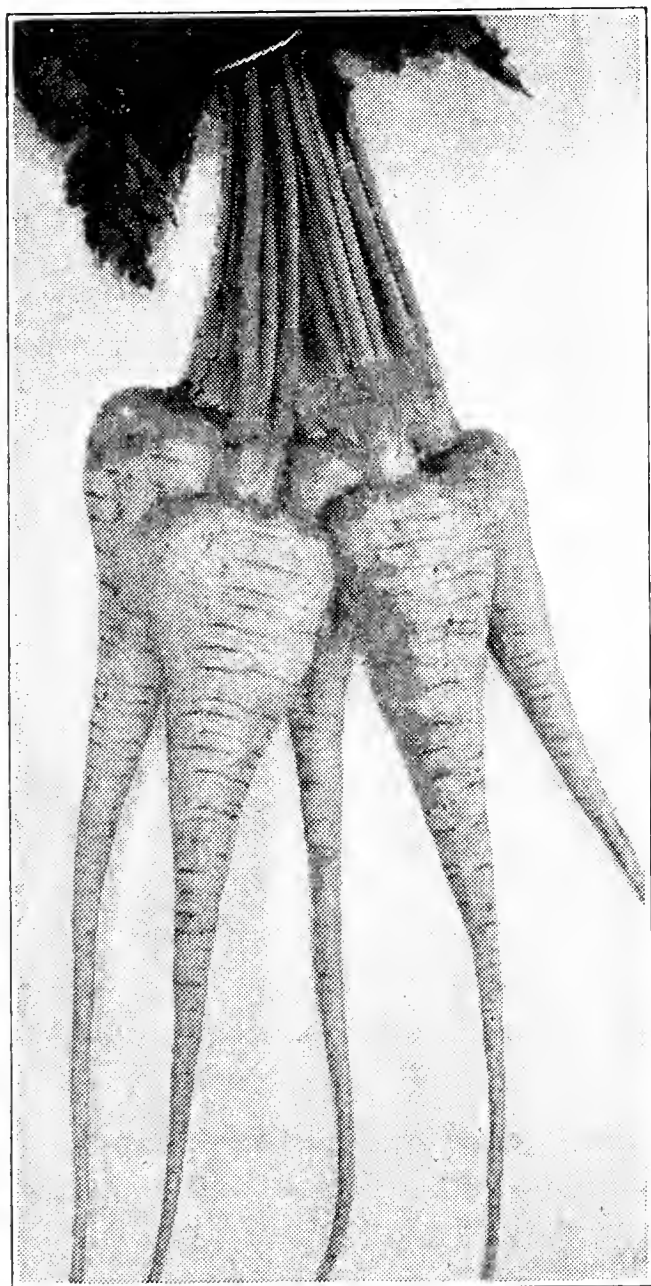
See Page 2 for proper preparation of the seed bed.

Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

Parsnip

Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz. to 100 feet of drill; 3 lbs. per acre. All root crops do best in loose rich, sandy loam soil, but will do well in any that is reasonably rich and deep if plowed or spaded to a good depth. Avoid stony soil as this will cause poorly shaped roots. Drill in rows 18 to 24 inches apart.

Cover the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. The seeds germinate slowly and require plenty of moisture. Do not allow the soil to become dry as germination will be ruined. A few lettuce seed mixed with the parsnip will come up quickly and mark the row so that you can cultivate before the parsnips come up if necessary. For the best quality of roots the ground should be kept moist throughout the growing season. Parsnips are improved by freezing. A portion of the crop can be left in the ground all winter to be used as a spring vegetable. The tops may be removed after killing frost and the roots stored as instructed on page 4.



Parsnip Short Thick

Short Thick Fully a month earlier than Hollow Crown. Tender, sweet, easy to pull. Roots short and thick, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and only 6 or 8 inches long at thickened part. Tops only about half the size of Hollow Crown. Roots fully crowned and rounded on top; neck small.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Ideal Hollow Crown

An improved and desirable sort, very productive. Grow enough to serve on your table from after the first freeze in the fall until late spring. Put enough in your cellar to last until the frost is out in the spring. Roots large, smooth, white skin, uniform in shape, tender and of the best quality. Length 12 to 14 inches, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at the shoulder; hollow crowned uniformly tapered.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 75c) (5 lbs., \$3.30) prepaid.

Parsley

Try the New Paramount Parsley.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

Parsley

For market, the leaves may be tied in small attractive bunches. Very desirable for garnishing, or if to be used for flavoring, the leaves may be dried crisp, rubbed to a powder and kept in bottles. The seed is very slow to germinate and the same method as used for starting parsnip seed given page 61 should be followed. Plant $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 100 feet of row or 3 lbs. per acre to a depth of not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Rows may be one to two feet apart and the plants should be thinned 8 to 12 inches apart in the row. Cutting the leaves often will improve their quality.

Paramount Paramount to other varieties in appearance and color. It is unusually dark green and more uniform in plant type and curl with a dense broad frond (or spray). Stems are long and stout, which enhances its bunching quality. Not inclined to tip burn and turn brown on the edges with age or during the cooler days of fall. When thinned, the plants grow about 12 inches high with the spread of about 20 inches. The total length of stem and frond is about 12 inches with the length to the first joint 5 inches. The frond is triangular in shape, the base being 4 and 5 inches. 1935 Winner All American Award of Merit.



Paramount Parsley

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid.

Triple Curled

Plants compact with very dark green leaves, exceedingly fine cut and curled, resembling tufts of moss. Desirable for flavoring, garnishing and for decorative purposes. Similar to Champion Moss Curled.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 70c) (5 lbs., \$3.00) prepaid.

Pumpkin

We are one of the largest growers of pumpkin seed.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

To Grow Pumpkins

Plant 6 to 8 seeds to the hill, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of seed to 100 hills, 4 to 5 pounds per acre. Select a very fertile location and plant the hills eight feet apart each way, 6 to 8 seeds to the hill. Thin to one plant to the hill when the plants have 5 to 6 leaves. Cultivate often and keep free of weeds. Best results are obtained where grown alone. A good rule is Pumpkins for the pumpkin patch and Corn for the cornfield. Dust with APHICIDE NO. 21 for the striped bugs and Aphicide No. 15 for the black squash bugs. See pages 87 and 88.

Connecticut Field

120 days. Extensively grown for stock feed and used to some extent by canners. Fruits large, usually weighing about 15 to 25 pounds, flattened at ends; length and depth about equal. Rind hard, smooth, somewhat ribbed; deep orange in color. Flesh thick, orange-yellow, coarse and sweet.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c) (lb., 50c) (5 lbs., \$2.20) prepaid.

Pumpkin

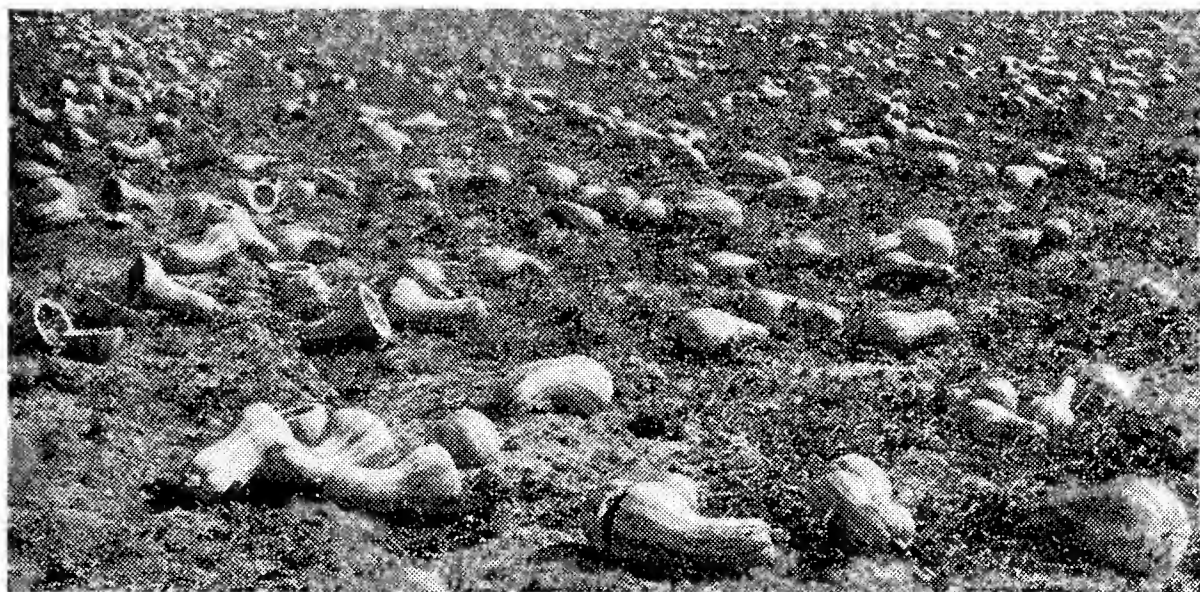
We are one of the largest growers of pumpkin seed.

Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

Green Striped Cushaw

115 days. This is a favorite sort in many sections, especially in the Central and Southern states. Fine both for pies and baking. Our stock is the result of many years selection to the ideal type and is excellent. Widely grown for stock feed. Fruits crook necked, weighing 10 to 12 pounds; length 18 inches; diameter of bowl 10 inches. Rind hard, thin, smooth, whitish green with darker green stripes. Flesh thick, medium coarse, cream color. Well known and equally well liked.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 65c) (5 lbs., \$2.85) prepaid.



One of Our Fields of Green Striped Cushaw Pumpkins.

Red Etampes

125 days. A beautiful, large pumpkin unexcelled for exhibition purposes. Fruits flattened, slightly ribbed. Reddish orange in color, sometimes covered with a slight grey netting. Flesh coarse, and thick of excellent quality. A very heavy yielder where the season is sufficiently long.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.50) prepaid.



Threshing Tomatoes for Seed.

Japanese Pie

115 days. Shaped much like Green Striped Cushaw. Dark slate color with slightly lighter green mottled stripes, neck large. Flesh deep orange-red and of very good quality. Weight about 12 pounds. Seeds have peculiar markings resembling Japanese characters. Used for canning and stock feed.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 65c) (5 lbs., \$2.85) prepaid.

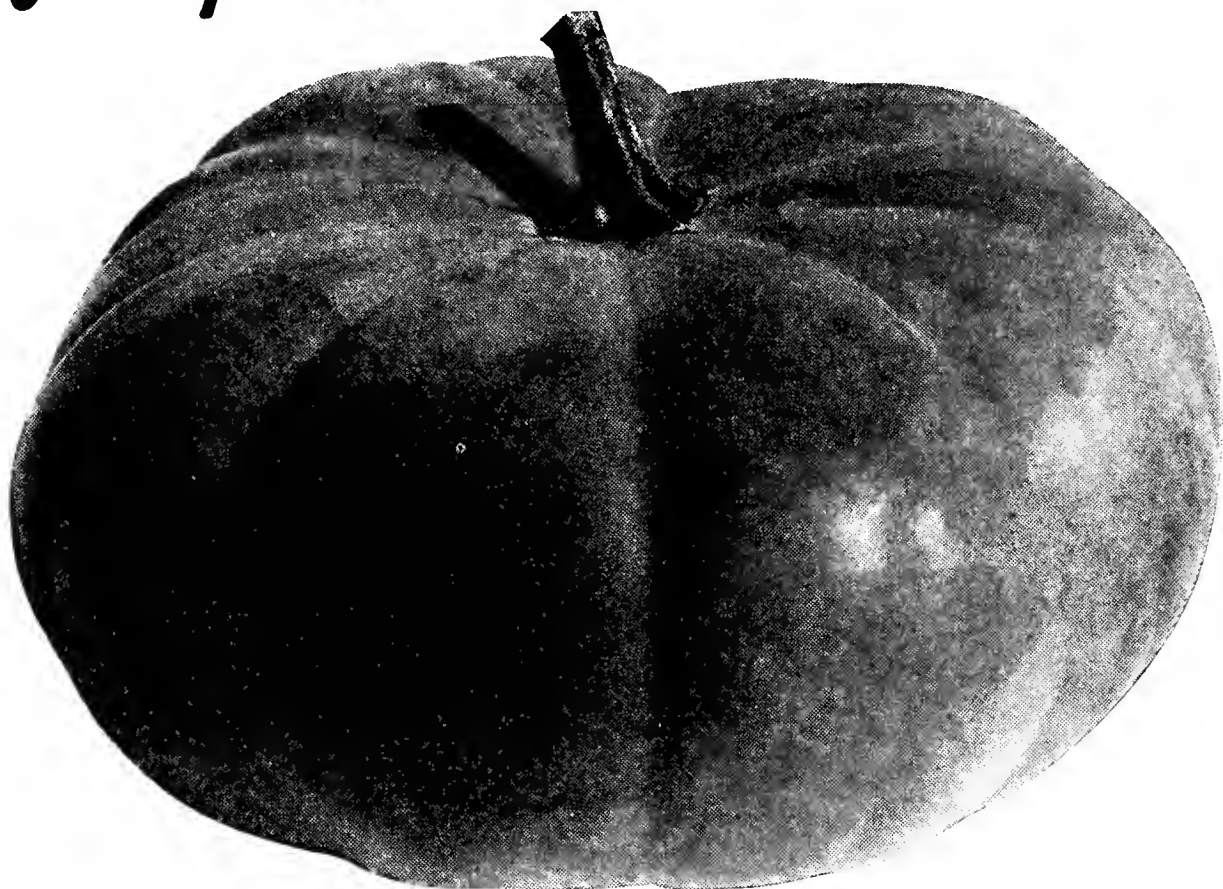
King of Mammoth

120 days. This is the largest pumpkin, often grows to weigh 60 to 90 lbs. or more. Fruits globular, slightly ribbed. Skin light yellow, varying to orange mottled, sometimes slightly netted. Flesh thick, solid, coarse, but of excellent quality. Yields heavy tonnage. Much used for stock feed. Is a good exhibition sort and makes good pies.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.50) prepaid.

Pumpkin

We are one of the largest growers of pumpkin seed. Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.



Large Sweet Cheese Pumpkin

Large Sweet Cheese 108 days. We have developed a new strain of this which we believe will be especially well liked by canners. Fruits round, flattened at the ends; diameter 12 inches and about half as deep; weight about 10 lbs., slightly ribbed, cream color skin. Flesh extremely thick, salmon-yellow, and quality excellent. Our new strain has thicker and more uniformly colored flesh than any other Sweet Cheese we have ever seen.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c) (1b., 55c) (5 lbs., \$2.40) prepaid.

Small Sugar 102 days. This is the small sweet pumpkin that has made the New England States famous for their pies. In our opinion it is the very best sort for pies or for cooking. Our strain is deeper orange in color than is usual and flesh of finer texture. Fruits round, flattened at the ends; weight 6 pounds. Skin hard, smooth, ribbed; color reddish-orange. Flesh thick, orange-yellow and excellent in quality. Is a good keeper.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (1b., 60c) (5 lbs., \$2.65) prepaid.



Pumpkin Winter Luxury. Earliest—makes good pies and Jack O'Lanterns.

Winter Luxury 100 days. (See illustration.) Early variety, popular for home and truckers' use. Resembles Small Sugar in size, but is deeper from stem to blossom and is some larger. Fruits round, slightly flattened at ends, weight about 8 pounds. Skin thin, orange-yellow, netted, no ribbing. Flesh very thick, yellow. Exceptionally sweet and firm; excellent for pies. Resembles Small Sugar in size, but not as flat and some larger.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (1b., 75c) (5 lbs. \$3.30) prepaid.

Peas

EARLY VARIETIES.

For Days to Maturity see page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

Make Large Plantings of Peas in Your Garden

Plant one lb. to one hundred feet of drill, 90 to 150 lbs. per acre, or 175 lbs. if broadcast.

For very early peas the soil should be light and warm. Prepare the seed bed in the fall and plant as early in the spring as the soil can be worked. It is best to double rows about six inches apart and then leave a space of thirty inches to the next double row. Do not plant in heavy, sticky soil, as the seed will rot before germinating. Plant Early, Second Early and Late sorts for succession. Many make too small plantings of peas. Plant plenty; 20 feet of double row is required per consumer. They are very fine food and take the place of many things you would otherwise buy.

Alaska

58 days. The earliest garden variety, and widely used for canning purposes. Vine 28 inches, light green in color, slim. Pods, length 2½ inches, light green, blunt and plump. Seeds small, round, medium green.

(Pkt. 10c) (½ lb., 20c) (lb., 35c) (5 lbs., \$1.50) prepaid.

Laxton's Progress

64 days. One of the earliest large podded varieties, and used extensively by shippers for this reason. May be planted almost as early as the smooth seed sorts. Vines 15 inches, dark green, heavy. Pods 4½ inches, dark green, plump and pointed; contain 8 or more large deep green wrinkled peas. Quality excellent, splendid for home and market garden planting.

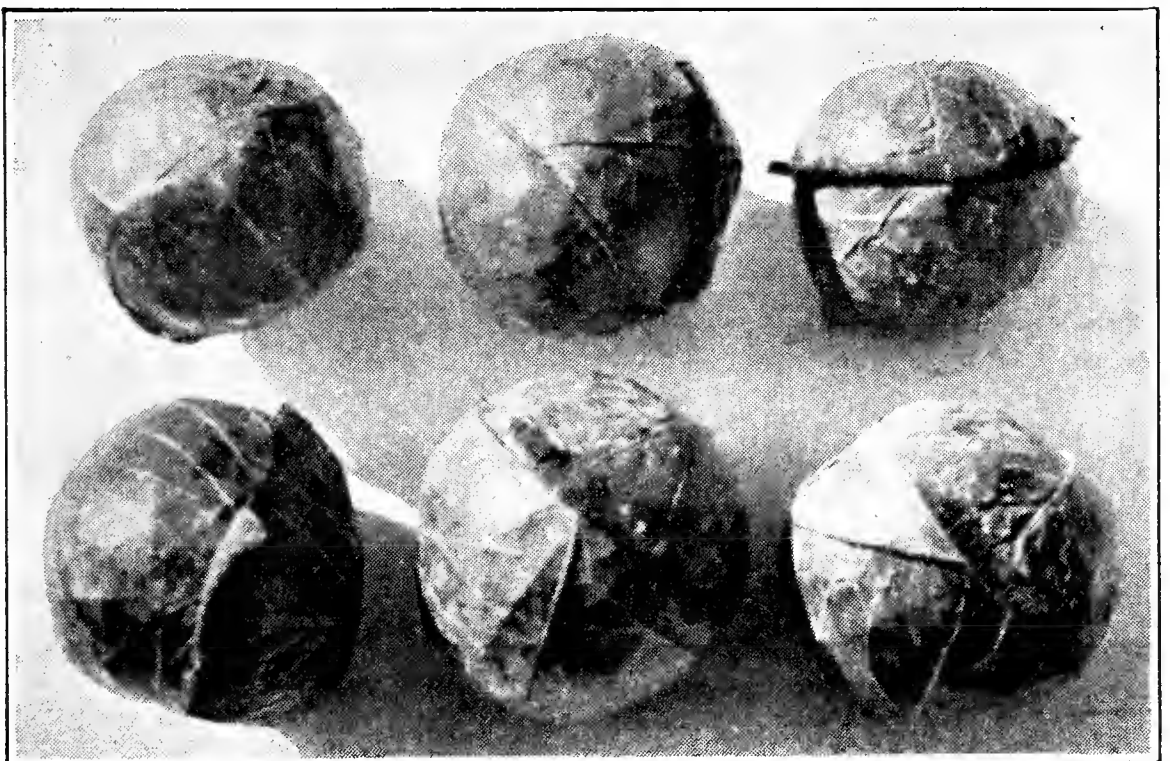
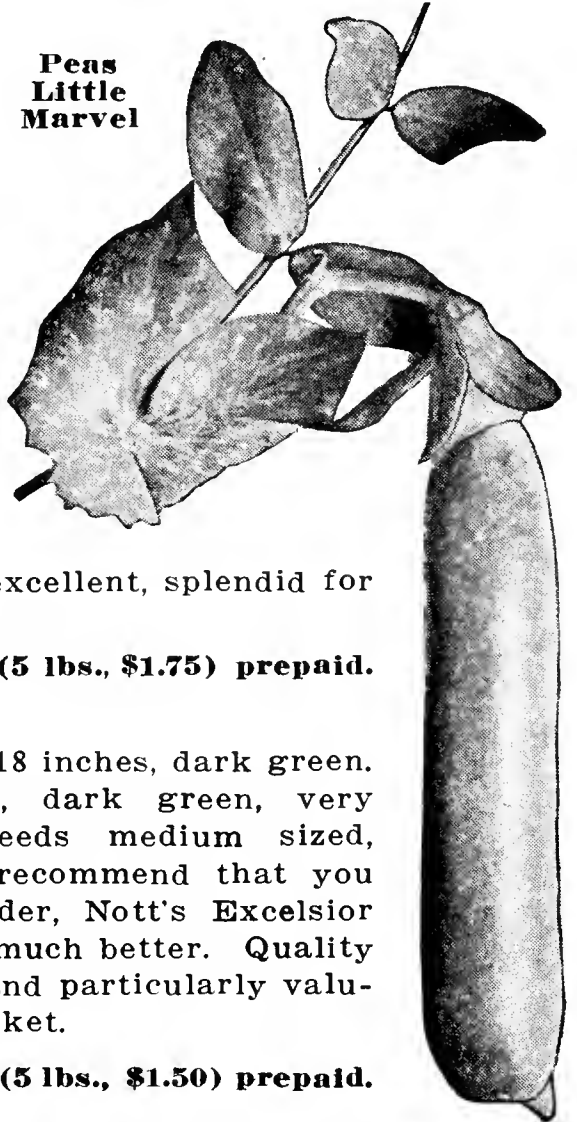
(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 25c) (lb., 40c) (5 lbs., \$1.75) prepaid.

Little Marvel

63 days. Vines 18 inches, dark green. Pods 3 inches, dark green, very plump, straight, blunt ended. Seeds medium sized, wrinkled and rather square. We recommend that you use this instead of American Wonder, Nott's Excelsior and other sorts of this type, as it is much better. Quality is unsurpassed, a bountiful yielder, and particularly valuable for the home garden and market.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 20c) (lb., 35c) (5 lbs., \$1.50) prepaid.

Peas
Little
Marvel



Buy your Cabbage seed from Burrell. Top row Golden Acre—Bottom row Improved Copenhagen.



Asgrow No. 40

Peas MID-SEASON VARIETIES

For days to edible stage see
Page 2.

Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

Improved Stratagem

79 days. The variety used by Colorado growers at high altitudes for shipping late in the season. Splendid for home and market garden. Resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vines 26 inches, dark green, stocky and branching. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, dark green, plump, straight, tapered at end, containing 8 to 10 tender, succulent peas. Seeds large, wrinkled, green.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 40c) (5 lbs., \$1.75) prepaid.

Asgrow No. 40 ^{75 days.}

Resembles Stratagem but four to five days earlier; unequaled in pod size, and exceptional in quality; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Bred particularly for shippers and market gardeners. Vines dark green, stocky and branching. Pods length 5 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, single and double, round dark green, plump, pointed, curved at tip; contain 8 to 10 large, succulent peas. Height of vine about 26 inches.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 40c) (5 lbs., \$1.75) prepaid.

Morse's Market

70 days. We consider this to be the best variety of peas in our 1936 trial ground. Pods are very large, 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, dark green and pointed. Produces abundantly even to the tip and branches. We recommend this for late and high altitude planting as it will stand frost better than most other varieties. Vines are robust, 24 to 30 inches tall.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 45c) (5 lbs., \$2.00) prepaid.

Dwarf Alderman

72 days. We are listing this variety in the place of Dwarf Telephone because it is slightly earlier, about the same in vine and pod length but with dark color pods instead of light. Vine 20 inches and stocky. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Recommended to home gardeners wishing something extra good in the way of quality and flavor. Seeds large wrinkled.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 45c) (5 lbs., \$2.00) prepaid.



Showing the Large Balloon Type Pods of Morse's Market Peas.

Pepper

HOT OR PUNGENT VARIETIES.

Try our high altitude grown pepper seed.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

(The number of days given is the time from setting of plants until picking of marketable green peppers. Plants set during the latter part of May.)

Pepper Culture

Send for our hotbed leaflet—it is free.

One ounce of seed will produce about 3,000 to 4,000 plants if growing conditions are good. Allow some for safety. Sow the seed to a depth of about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in hotbed 8 to 10 weeks before time to transplant in open field. Pepper requires more heat than tomato and we have found it advisable to soak the seed for a few hours in warm water. Then spread between damp cloths kept in a warm place until sprouts begin to appear. Plant without delay. Spray with solution of Semesan to guard against damping off.

Set out the plants after the ground is thoroughly warm; in this latitude during the latter part of May. Rows may be 2 to 3 feet apart and the plants 15 to 20 inches in the row depending on the variety.

If you wish information regarding the building and managing of hotbeds, let us know and we will send leaflet.

(The number of days given is the time from setting of plants until picking of marketable green peppers. Plants set during the latter part of May.)

See page 78, article on "How to Grow Tomatoes" as this will give additional information about plant growing.

Our Pepper Seed

Pepper is one of our special items, and we give it particular attention. Our stock seeds are saved from individual plants, and by line breeding, we have developed more uniform plants and fruits than is usual. We wish to call particular attention to California Wonder and World Beater. California Wonder, because of its extremely thick walls, is the best variety to grow for shipping. Southern planters will be well pleased with our stock of World Beater. We recommend varieties as follows: early mangoes, Harris Early Giant and Ruby King; main crop, Worldbeater and California Wonder; of the hot or pungent peppers use Anaheim Chili; for drying or canning; Long Thick Red instead of ordinary Cayenne. In one large trial in which nearly all pepper seed growers had entries, our stock of California Wonder, World Beater and Harris Early Giant were outstanding in respect to uniformity of fruit and thickness of wall. Average weight of our World Beater per fruit was twice that of the average other stocks.

Anaheim Chili

80 days. (Hot.) A later variety planted extensively in the south and in California. Does well here at Rocky Ford. Used for home, market garden, and for canning and drying. Fruits 6 to 7 inches long; 1 inch in diameter, tapered, deep green changing to bright scarlet at maturity, mildly pungent.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c)
(Oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15)
(lb., \$4.00) (5 lbs., \$17.60) prepaid.

Long Thick Red (Finger Pepper)

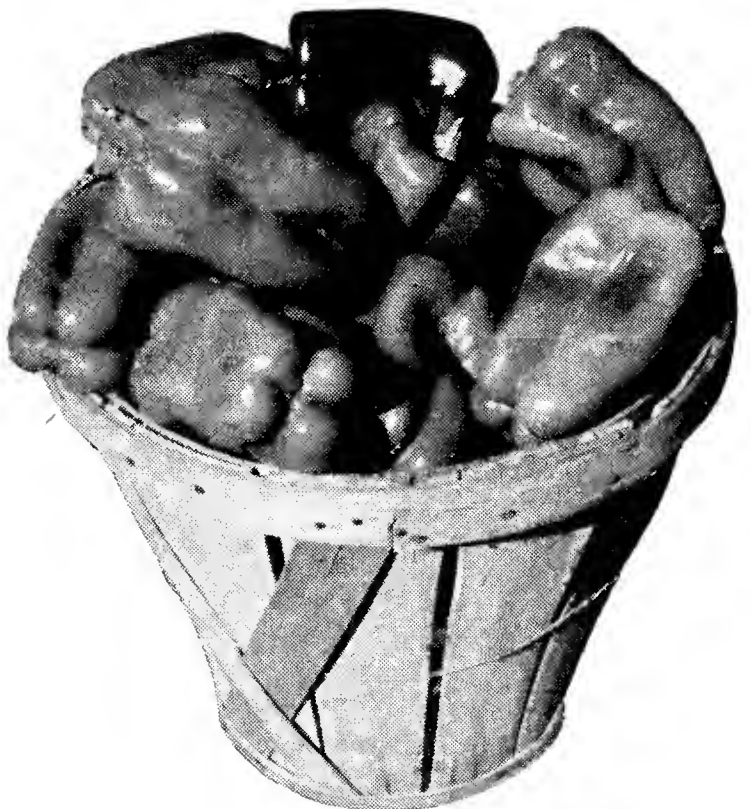
70 days. (Hot). Like the Long Red Cayenne, but with thicker flesh. Plants large and productive. Fruits 5 inches long, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, tapered and smooth, deep green changing to bright red. A very pungent sort.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c) (lb., \$2.50) (5 lbs., \$11.00) prepaid.

Red Cherry, Large

80 days. (Hot). Used extensively by pickling houses. Fruits round, smooth, and very pungent, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Plants vigorous, upright and prolific; color deep green changing to deep scarlet.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c) (lb., \$2.50) (5 lbs., \$11.00) prepaid.



Pepper Worldbeater

Pepper

SWEET VARIETIES.

Try our high altitude grown pepper seed.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

(The number of days given is the time from setting of plants until picking of marketable green peppers. Plants set during the latter part of May.) Weight of fruits given are about average as grown in our seed fields here at Rocky Ford.



Pepper California Wonder—showing the class of fruits our seed can grow. From a photo taken in our seed field.

California Wonder 75 days. (Sweet.) The outstanding shipping sort because of its very thick flesh. Arrives on the market in an excellent fresh condition. Plants vigorous, upright, prolific. Fruits mostly four-lobed, chunky, 4½ by 4 inches, deep green becoming a bright crimson. Flesh extremely thick and firm, distinct mild flavor. Produces some green fruits nearly as early as Ruby King. Our stock is the result of single plant selection, and much more uniform than usual. Average weight of fruits 6 Oz.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 25c) (oz., 60c) (¼ lb., \$1.75) (lb., \$6.00) (5 lbs., \$26.40) prepaid.

Low Bush California Wonder 70 days. This was developed from a single plant found in one of our seed fields. Exceptionally well bred; the earliest and most uniform stock of California Wonder that it has ever been our pleasure to grow. While the bush is low, the peppers are borne high enough on the plant to avoid contact with the soil. Most of the fruits are four lobed. Average weight of fruits 7 Oz.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 25c) (oz., 75c) (¼ lb., \$2.00) (lb., \$7.00) (5 lbs., \$30.80) prepaid.

Oshkosh 78 days. (Sweet.) A distinct, desirable golden fruited variety. Plants only fairly large; fruits deep glossy green, conical in shape, and without lobes, changing to a glowing yellow at maturity. Oshkosh is very thick walled, and of the varieties we grow is approached in mildness only by California Wonder. Length 4 inches, diameter 3 inches. If you grow peppers for local or roadside market, be sure to plant of this. A colorful contrast for your roadside market display. Weight about 4 Oz. each.

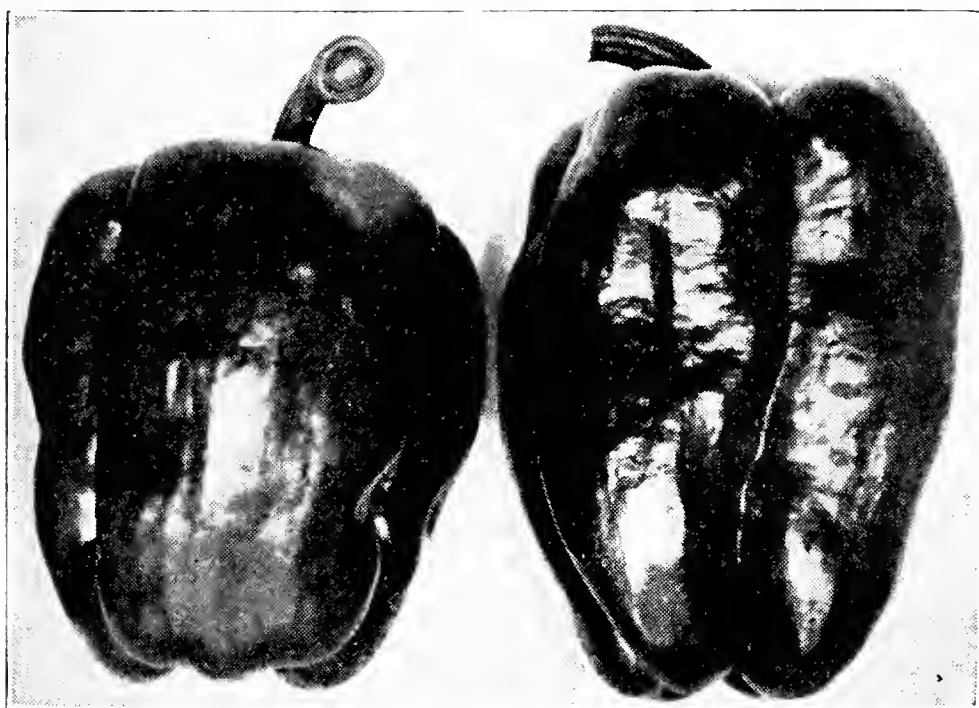
(Pkt., 10c) (½ oz., 25c) (oz., 45c) (¼ lb., \$1.25) (lb., \$4.75) (5 lbs., \$20.90) prepaid.

Pepper

SWEET VARIETIES.

Try our high altitude grown pepper seed.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

(The number of days given is the time from setting of plants until picking of marketable green peppers. Plants set during the latter part of May.) Weight of fruits given are about average as grown in our seed fields here at Rocky Ford.



Harris Early Giant—Worldbeater.

Harris Early Giant 63 days. (Sweet.) We consider this the best first early sweet variety for home and market garden use. Plant dwarf, upright and productive. Fruits three-lobed, 4 inches in length, 3½ inches in diameter and gently tapered, dark green changing to a bright brilliant red. Average weight of fruits 4½ Oz.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ oz., 25c) (oz., 40c) (¼ lb., \$1.15) (lb., \$4.00) (5 lbs., \$17.60) prepaid.

Ruby King 68 days. (Sweet.) The standard home, market garden and shipping variety. We have made a special selection of this sort. Fruits some longer than usual, very uniform and a large per cent four-lobed. Plants upright, vigorous and prolific; fruits length 5 inches, thickness 2½ inches at the shoulder, slightly tapered; flesh thick, sweet and mild. Average weight of fruits 3½ Oz.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) (¼ lb., 80c) (lb., \$2.50) (5 lbs., \$11.00) prepaid.

Sunnybrook 72 days. (Sweet.) A tomato shaped, home garden sort of excellent flavor. Plants 22 inches tall, vigorous, productive. Fruits borne upright, depth 2½ inches, diameter 3 inches, round, smooth; color deep green turning to a deep red. Flesh thick and mild.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid.



A Customer Who is One of the Largest Pickle Packers of the Country Was Kind Enough to Send Us Photograph Showing Assorted Sizes of National Pickling Cucumbers Grown From Our Seed.
This Variety Listed Page 27.

Pepper

SWEET VARIETIES.

Try our high altitude grown pepper seed.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

(The number of days given is the time from setting of plants until picking of marketable green peppers. Plants set during the latter part of May.)

World Beater 70 days. (Sweet.) A valuable market garden and shipping variety, particularly popular in the south. Our seed of this is the result of single plant selection; more uniform than any of the many stocks we have examined in our trial ground. Our selection has been to a slightly taller plant that bears its fruits far enough off the ground to avoid contact with the soil. Fruits mostly four-lobed, smooth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; color glossy green changing to a brilliant red. Flesh thick, mild and very sweet. Average weight of fruits 8 Oz.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 35c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00) (lb., \$3.50) (5 lbs., \$15.40) prepaid.



A pile of our World Beater Peppers ready to be "threshed."

Radish Culture

Plant 1 oz. to each 100 feet of drill, 10 to 12 pounds per acre. Radishes are easily grown. For the best quality, growth should be quick and continuous which means that the soil should not be allowed to become dry. The early bunching varieties do best during cool weather. See page 2 for preparation of the soil. Sow early in the spring as soon as the ground is ready, even before danger of frost is over. If bothered by root maggots, small beds can be protected by making a frame from 6 inch boards and covering the top of this with cheesecloth. Plant about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rows 12 to 18 inches apart and when up, thin to one or two inches apart. A succession of plantings should be made in order that you will always have young, crisp and tender radishes. Use before the roots become pithy.

Our Radish Seed

We have an especially fine lot this year of Early Scarlet Globe, Michigan grown. This strain is early, with small tops and small tap roots. The favorite sort with larger planters. Saxa makes very quickly and is used a great deal for forcing. Many prefer Crimson Giant for the home garden because it may be pulled as soon as the early sorts and will continue to grow until reaching a maximum diameter of about two inches without becoming pithy. White Icicle is the favorite long white radish and Cincinnati Market one of the best long red.

FROM DODGE CITY, KANS. I am sending for more of your Super select Bonny Best Tomato seeds. I have had such fine tomatoes for the last three years from them. They certainly do produce. It surely pays to plant the Super Select Seed.

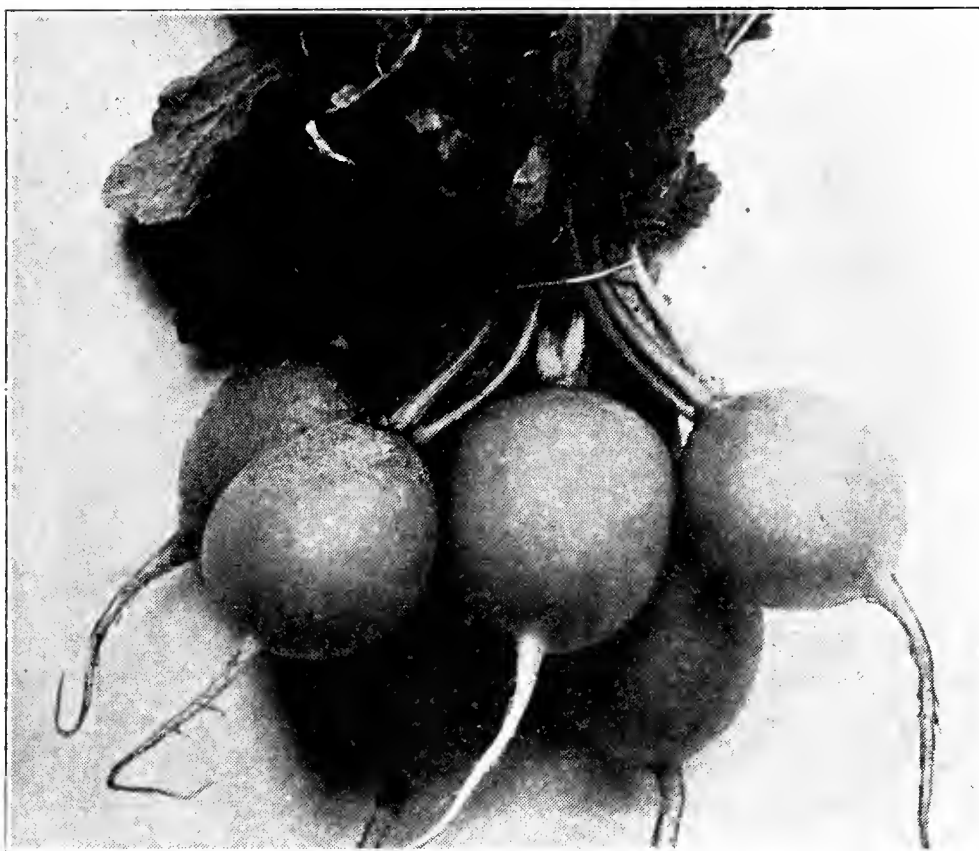
FROM ADA, OKLA. Your Earliest of All Cucumber are very good in east Texas where pickles are hard to keep.

FROM MOSCOW, IDAHO. We wish to thank you for the extra Zinnia seeds you sent us. They turned out to be the largest in our territory and are the hardiest flowers we have ever raised. We always find your garden seed much cleaner and germinate a lot better than any seeds we have tried.

Radish

ROUND ROOTED SORTS.

Add zest and Snap to the Appetite.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.



Early Scarlet Globe.

Crimson Giant 29 days. Particularly valuable because of its slowness to become pithy. Used for home and market garden. Tops medium; roots large, globular, 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, deep crimson; flesh white, and is of superior quality.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 75c) (5 lbs., \$3.30) prepaid.

Early Scarlet Globe (Vicks) 24 days. Well adapted both to field culture and greenhouse forcing. Tops small and just the right size for bunching. Roots 1½ inches long, globular, slightly elongated with small tap roots. Color uniform bright scarlet, crisp, tender and of splendid quality. Our pedigreed stock is Michigan grown, and of outstanding quality.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 75c) (5 lbs., \$3.30) prepaid.

Rosy Gem or Early Scarlet Turnip White Tipped

26 days. An outstanding variety of attractive appearance; very popular for home and market gardens. Roots deep, turnip shaped, almost round, upper part bright carmine, lower part white. Short tops. Should be used when 1 to 1½ inches in diameter.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 75c) (5 lbs., \$3.30) prepaid.

Saxa 22 days. The first strawberries of the season and the first piece of pumpkin pie, as well as the first radishes, always taste a little better. Saxa is the earliest variety of radish. Used mostly for greenhouse forcing, but is satisfactory for field planting. Tops and tap roots very small; roots nearly as round as a ball, bright scarlet, and flesh snowy-white.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 75c) (5 lbs., \$3.30) prepaid.

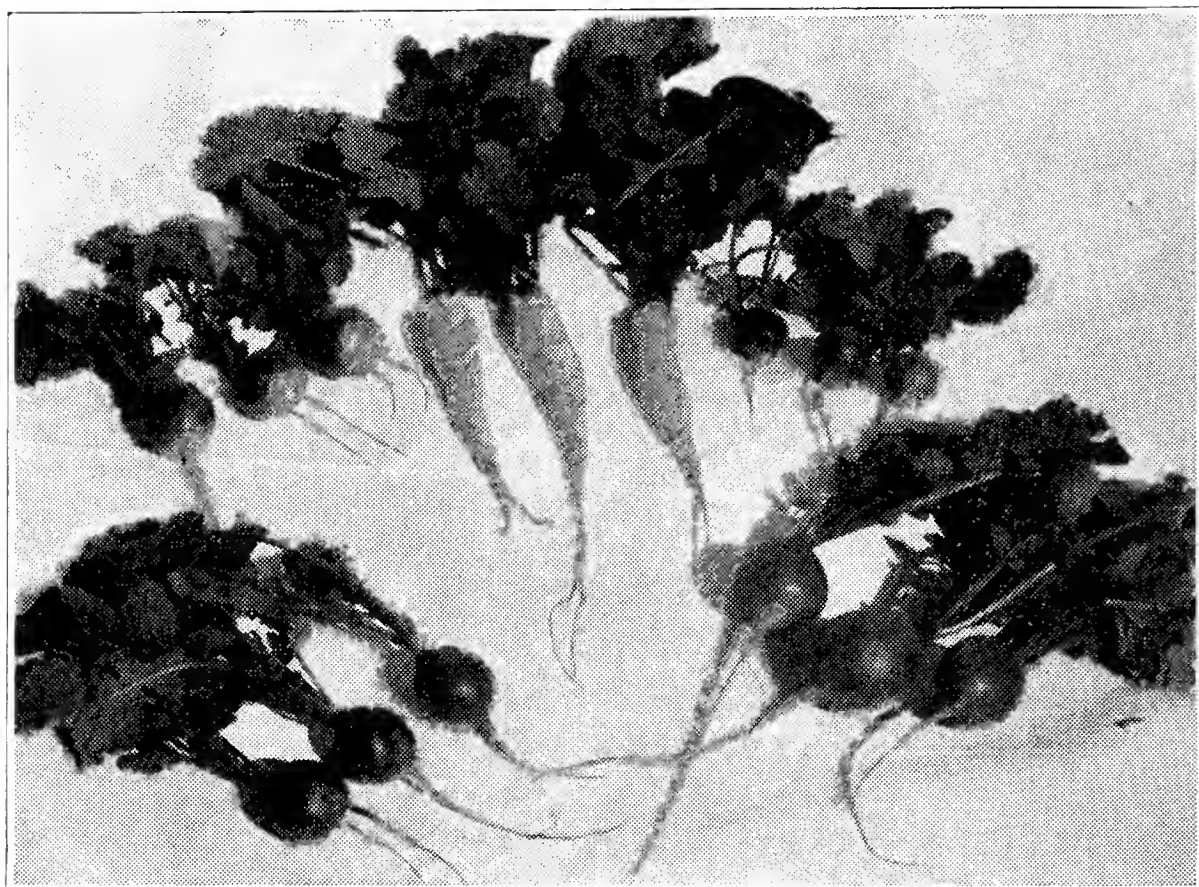
Sparkler 26 days. Similar to Rosy Gem but with larger white area. Roots round, smooth, dull scarlet red, one-third white at bottom. Flesh white, crisp and tender. Very popular with market growers.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 75c) (5 lbs., \$3.30) prepaid.

Radish

LONG ROOTED SORTS.

Add zest and Snap to the Appetite.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.



Rosy Gem

Crimson Giant

Icicle

Saxa

Ey. Scarlet Globe

Cincinnati Market 29 days. An improved strain of Long Scarlet with small short tops. Excellent for home garden and truckers. Roots 6 to 7 inches long, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick, cylindrical with tapered end, deep red. Flesh very white, crisp and tender.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 75c) (5 lbs., \$3.30) prepaid.

Long Scarlet Short Top 27 days. An old standard early, long variety for home and market garden. Roots smooth, uniform, 5 to 6 inches long, tapering; flesh crisp, white, length 4 to 5 inches, thickness $\frac{3}{4}$ inch at the shoulder, tapered. Color bright carmine red.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 75c) (5 lbs., \$3.30) prepaid.

Icicle 27 days. The finest of all long white radishes, and the standard of excellence by which others are judged. Tops small; roots 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, slender, straight, tapered at the tip. Flesh clear white, crisp and tender, and have an agreeable, mild, snappy flavor.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 75c) (5 lbs., \$3.30) prepaid.

Salsify

For Cultural Instructions, refer to Carrot.

Mammoth Sandwich Island Many prefer Salsify to oysters, the soup from which gives off an odor exactly the same as oysters; it has much the same flavor. Every garden should produce some of this easily grown plant; plant very early in the spring. Culture much the same as beets. Roots 6 to 8 inches long, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, tapering, smooth, dull white.

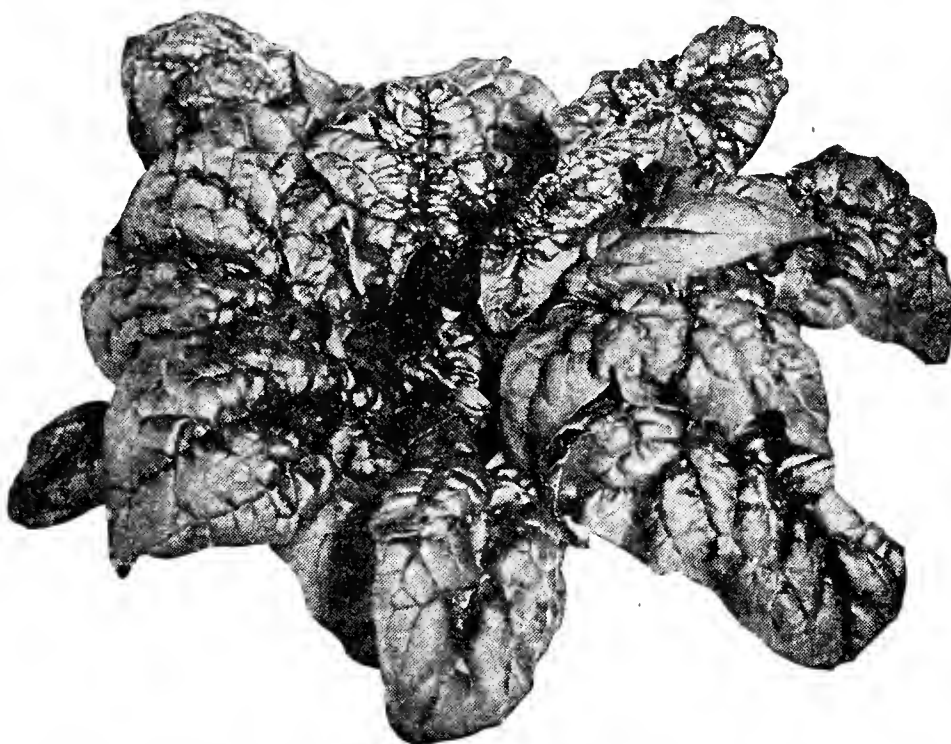
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.80) (5 lbs., \$8.00) prepaid.

Spinach

For Health, Eat More Greens.
Days to Edible Stage See Page 2.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

How to Grow Spinach

Everybody knows that Spinach is high on the list of health giving and body building vegetables. Grow more and eat more. It is essentially a spring and autumn crop and delights in cool moist weather. While an annual, it is so hardy that it may be sown in the autumn and carried over winter except in the extreme north, coming on very early in the spring. (See page 2 for preparation of the soil.) Abundant, quickly available plant food is desirable and an application of highly nitrogenous fertilizer is advantageous when the plants are about half grown. Plant to a depth of one inch in rows 16 to 20 inches apart, thin to 6 inches apart in the row. Spinach has had much attention from plant breeders the past few years and varieties are now much larger leaved, more succulent and remain in good edible condition longer. Do not use poisonous insecticides for insect control. We recommend Aphicide Pyronic, page 88. Plant 1 ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill, 8 pounds per acre.



Spinach is the ideal vegetable for greens. Grow more of it.

Bloomsdale Long Standing 45 days. An outstanding strain of the Savoy Leaved Spinach. Much in demand for home and market gardens. It is slow to run to seed. Plant uniform, handsome, compact with large dark green blistered and crumpled leaves. Shipped extensively from the extreme south.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c) (lb., 50c) (5 lbs., \$2.20) prepaid.

Hollandia Plants are of the giant thick leaved type. Leaves large, very dark green and slightly crumpled. Is exceptionally slow in running to seed. Perfectly adapted for fall planting, being very hardy and gives much larger yields than other varieties usually used for fall planting. Prickly seeded.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 60c) (5 lbs., \$2.65) prepaid.

King of Denmark 48 days. Highly desirable for canning and market garden. Plants large and spreading. Leaves large, thick, dark green and only slightly crumpled. Excellent for spring planting because the seed stalks are slow in forming.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c) (lb., 50c) (5 lbs., \$2.20) prepaid.

Nobel (Giant Thick Leaved) 46 days. We consider this the best of the thick leaved varieties, and recommend it highly for canning as well as for home and market garden. An enormous yielder. Plants large, vigorous and spreading, slow to form seed. Leaves huge, thick, smooth, pointed with rounded tip; color deep green, very tender.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c) (lb., 50c) (5 lbs., \$2.20) prepaid.

Presto (New) Very similar to good strains of reselected Bloomsdale. It is Savoy Leaved, prickly seeded and blight proof to a remarkable extent. Probably the earliest and quickest growing sort of spinach of the whole list. Hardy and will stand cold and unfavorable weather.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 70c) (5 lbs., \$3.00) prepaid.

HOW TO GROW SQUASH

The Summer and Italian Squash we offer are all bush in habit of growth. Use the same culture as for cucumbers. See page 21. Plant $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of seed to 100 hills, 4 lbs. per acre, hills 3 feet apart each way. Winter and Autumn Squash are trailing or vining. Culture is the same as for pumpkins as given on page 62, also see page 2 for preparation of the soil. Sow 8 ounces to 100 hills, 2 to 3 lbs. per acre, hills 5 to 8 feet apart each way.

Our Squash Seed

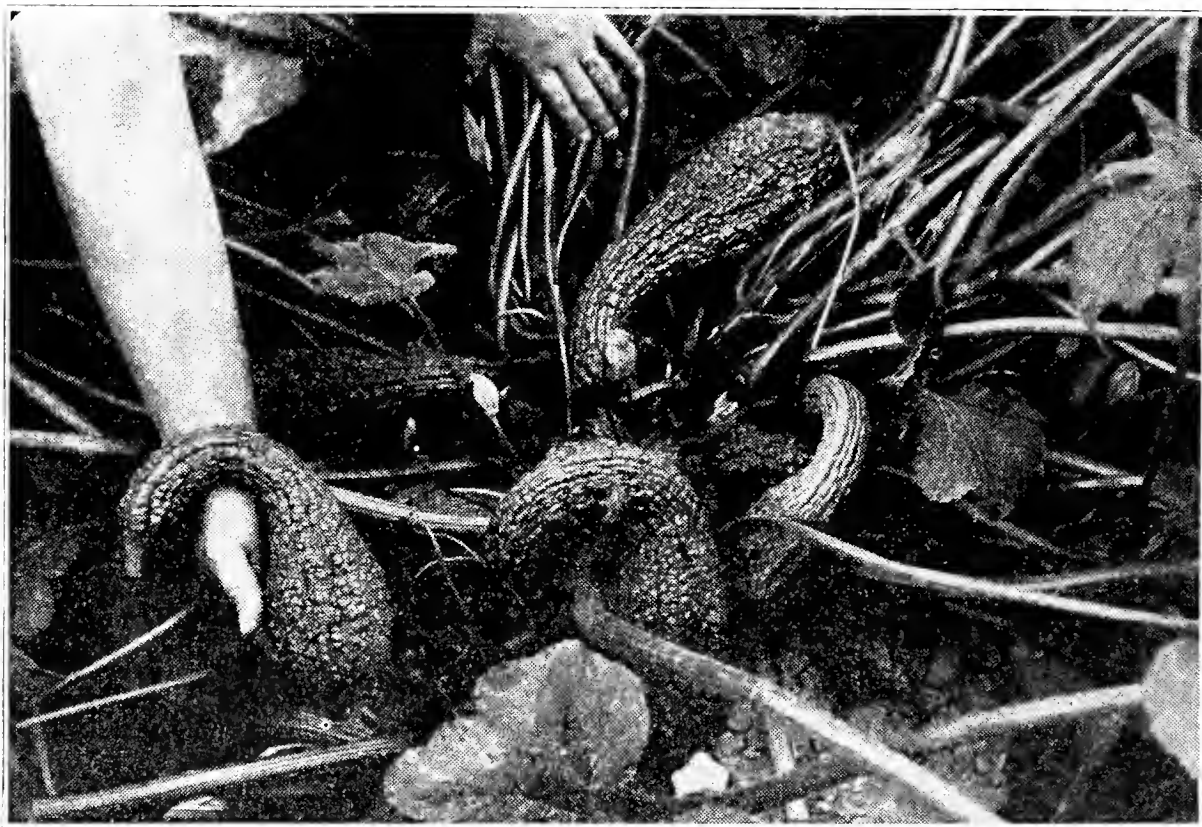
We are one of the most extensive growers of squash seed in the United States. Our fields are well separated to prevent cross pollination; this being an important item in the growing of squash seed as they will mix at a much greater distance than any other vegetable. Market growers will find our squash true to type and uniform. No grower uses more care in the production of his stock.

Dwarf Yellow Summer Crookneck is a favorite in the south for fall planting; Early White Bush is a nice bright green when young, turning to pure white when mature. In some sections Dwarf Bush Green is taking the place of the Early White Bush because of its deeper green color. The Italian varieties are becoming more popular each year. The east and south seem to prefer Cocozelle while California planters like the Zucchini. Be sure and try the New Golden Table Queen. It is very attractive, easily grown and will add a great deal of color to your roadside market display. We are making a special price on Pikes Peak as we have a surplus. It is a good variety and seems to withstand the attack of black squash bugs better than other winter sorts.

Squash

SUMMER VARIETIES

Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.



We believe our stock of Dwarf Yellow Summer Crookneck Squash to be one of the best available.

Dwarf Summer Crookneck 50 days. Southern planters will find our stock of this highly desirable because of its uniform size and color. Fruits are attractively warted, become 10 inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches through the bowl at maturity. Neck curved; skin bright orange-yellow. Good for home and market garden use, very prolific.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 70c) (5 lbs., \$3.00) prepaid.

Dwarf Bush Green 53 days. (Also known as Green Tint or Benning.) An excellent sort, popular in the west because the young fruits hold their greenish color well on the market. Vines are of bush type; in size some larger than Early White Bush Scallop and hardly as uniform. Color greenish white when young and light cream when matured.

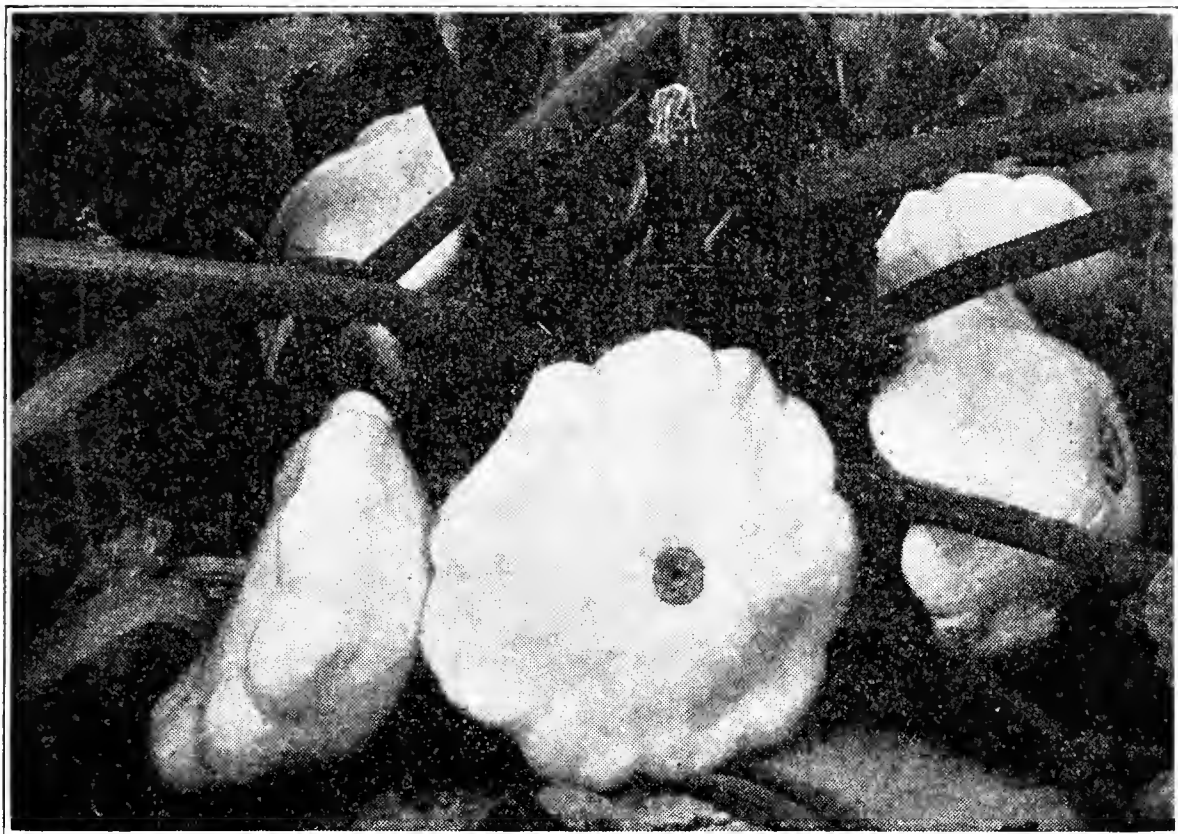
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.50) prepaid.

Squash

SUMMER VARIETIES

Days to Maturity, See Page 2.

Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.



A plant of Dwarf White Bush growing in one of our seed fields.

Early White Bush Scallop 53 days. (Also known as Patty Pan.) The standard Summer Scalloped, extensively used by shippers as well as for home and market garden planting. Vines are bush type, mature fruits 3 inches thick, 8 inches in diameter, round, flattened, smooth with edges scalloped. Weight 2½ pounds. Our strain is remarkably uniform. Color when young bright green changing to pure white at maturity.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 70c) (5 lbs., \$3.00) prepaid.

Giant Summer Straight Neck 55 days. A selection from Mammoth Yellow Summer Crookneck. The neck is straight instead of curved and packs to a better advantage for shipping. Fruits thick, neck straight, heavily warted, orange-yellow. Flesh thick light yellow.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.50) prepaid.

Mammoth White Bush 58 days. Largest of the white bush types. Fruits 12 inches in diameter, 4 inches thick, flat, scalloped at the edges. Color attractive waxy white, warted.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 75c) (5 lbs., \$3.30) prepaid.

Mammoth Yellow Summer Crookneck 56 days. Larger and later than Dwarf Summer Crookneck, warted. Larger and heavier fruits weighing 4 to 5 pounds, 18 to 24 inches long, 4½ inches diameter of bowl. Neck curved, skin rich orange-yellow.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 75c) (5 lbs., \$3.30) prepaid.

SQUASH—ITALIAN VARIETIES

Cocozelle 65 days. In the south this is the most popular Italian variety with shippers and market growers. Very prolific. Plants bush; fruits weigh 4 pounds at maturity, and are 15 to 20 inches long, 4½ inches through the thickest part, cylindrical, straight and smooth. Color dark green with faint light green stripes changing to yellow. Flesh firm, greenish white; the very young fruits are marketed.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.50) prepaid.

Italian Bush Rapid 58 days. A new Italian variety, outstanding in its ability to produce high quality fruits within a very short time. The young tender fruits are marketed when about 12 inches long, at which time they are very slender, straight and dark green. Mature fruits longer than Cocozelle 20 to 24 inches, uniform diameter 3 inches.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.50) prepaid.

Squash

ITALIAN VARIETIES

Squash Culture, Page 74.

Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

Zucchini Black 60 days. The new strain of Zucchini that is becoming more popular with California shippers because of its very deep green color which is retained throughout growth until maturity. Fruits longer than Grey Zucchini, and considerably thicker. We have tried a number of stocks and find none of them entirely true. Believe ours is as good as available at this time.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.



A couple of plants Squash Black Zucchini.

Zucchini Grey 60 days. Used extensively by west coast growers. Young fruits medium dark green changing to greyish green and mottled at maturity, at which time they are about 14 inches long and 4 inches thick. The young fruits are very tender and of excellent quality. Our strain of this has been selected to cylindrical dark green fruits free from pear shape.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 80c) (5 lbs., \$3.50) prepaid.

Squash

AUTUMN AND WINTER VARIETIES

Days to Maturity, See Page 2.

Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

Banana 105 days. A favorite late sort for home use and market garden as well as for stock feed. Cylindrical, 20 to 24 inches in length, diameter 5½ inches; rind thin, slate grey colored. Flesh thick, fine grained, yellowish orange with sweet, attractive flavor. A fair keeper and of excellent quality. Not as susceptible to attacks of root borers and squash bugs as the Hubbards.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Pikes Peak 110 days. Very hardy and less susceptible to injury by squash bugs than most other winter sorts. Good for table use as well as for stock feed. Oval shaped fruit, large at the stem end, and tapering toward blossom end. Rind slate colored and hard; flesh creamy yellow, good quality and an excellent keeper. An abundant yielder, weight 8 to 10 pounds.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 60c) (5 lbs., \$2.65) prepaid.

Table Queen or Des Moines 58 days. Also known as Acorn. An individual sized squash desirable for baking. Popular for home, market garden and shipping. Vines trailing; fruits acorn-shaped, ribbed, smooth, thin-shelled, dark green. Flesh light yellow, bakes dry and sweet.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Golden Table Queen (New) 58 days. A golden strain developed out of the Table Queen. Thicker meated, better quality and more attractive for table use when baked. Is also delicious as a summer squash when the fruits are small and tender. Do not fail to try this fine new variety.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid.

Squash

AUTUMN AND WINTER VARIETIES
Squash Culture, Page 74.
Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

Delicious, Green 102 days. Edible quality excellent, and the standard by which others may be judged. Shape much like Hubbard, but pointed only on the blossom end; the stem end being flattened. Weight 7 to 8 pounds. Skin dark green, warted but not prominently; rind thin and hard. Flesh extremely thick, bright yellow and of excellent flavor. Keeps well.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Delicious, Golden 100 days. Popular with canners because of its extremely dry flesh. Vines trailing. Fruits shaped somewhat like a top and resembles Green Delicious except in color which is bright reddish orange.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.10) (5 lbs., \$4.85) prepaid.

Fordhook, Vine 62 days. A small individual sized squash that when baked is much like sweet potatoes; the easiest grown and most resistant to insects and diseases of the fall varieties. Fruits weigh $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., deeply ridged, creamy white color. Flesh, thick, light yellow, dry and sweet.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 65c) (5 lbs., \$2.85) prepaid.

Hubbard, Blue 110 days. Largest of the Hubbard types, and the favorite in New England. Fruits round, and pointed at both ends; rind, blue-gray, weight 12 to 14 pounds. Flesh orange, thick and eating quality probably better than any of the other Hubbards.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.



Squash Chicago Warted Hubbard

Hubbard, Chicago Warted 110 days. Larger than Improved Hubbard and with less protrusion at the blossom end than other Hubbards. Very heavily warted; fruits weigh about 12 pounds, dark slate green. Flesh deep orange-yellow, dry and sweet. Keeps exceptionally well.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Hubbard, Golden 100 days. Much like Improved Hubbard as far as shape and rind are concerned, but smaller, earlier and golden in color. Weight about 7 to 8 pounds. Planted for home, market garden and much used for canning. Fruits globular, pointed at the ends; rind deep orange-yellow, dry, fine grained and of excellent quality.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid.

Hubbard, Improved Green 105 days. The standard winter sort. Our stock of this is smaller and much more uniform than is usual, and less inclined to have slate color stripes at the blossom end. We believe the small sized Hubbards more desirable for selling from retail stores because too large squash are usually split and sold in pieces. Weight about 9 pounds; pointed at both ends, moderately warted. Rind dark bronze green, tough and hard. Flesh very thick, orange-yellow, sweet and dry.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid.

FROM BUFFALO, N. Y. Please quote price on Green Delicious Squash. Our plant breeder at Springfield, Mass. has had your strains on trial and finds them most satisfactory.

Tomato

Greenhouse growers should try our Super Select Grade of Tomato seed in comparison with the best they have been able to obtain from any other source; listed page 84.

Tomatoes

The tomato is a universally favorite vegetable and no other fruit carries greater health bearing elements. No matter how small the garden, it should contain at least a few plants so that the family can have a fresh supply during a long season. The fresh fruits sliced or used in leafy salads add zest to the appetite. The use of canned tomato juice as a beverage or cocktail is growing by leaps and bounds. During the year 1929, the commercial packing of tomato juice was only 185,000 cases, while during 1934 this had increased to 5,578,572 cases.

Our Tomato Seed

Of recent years there has been a great improvement in tomato varieties. Fruits are smoother, larger, flesh more solid, plant yields increased and disease resistant varieties developed. Our tomato seed certainly must have "Something on the Ball", because our sales in the larger tomato shipping districts have increased so rapidly. With probably no other vegetable is the value of high altitude growing of the seed and the natural selection for earliness and hardiness so well demonstrated. Our seed fields this year are grown at an altitude from 4,000 to 6,800 feet. The soil, sunshine and irrigation water supply the elements needed to develop seed of strong vitality. Seed being the plant in embryo transfers this increased vitality on to the growing plants and results in larger yields of high quality tomatoes. Our seed crops are grown from select stock seed saved from individual plants. Many hothouse growers demand this grade of super select seed. You will find it listed on page 84.

How to Grow Tomatoes

1 ounce of seed will produce 3,000 to 4,000 plants, however, some should be allowed for safety so that only good strong plants may be set. Ordinarily two ounces of seed is the amount suggested per acre but this is usually more than enough. Plants should be set out as soon as all danger of frost is over. Seed may be planted in the hotbed or in flats in the greenhouse about six weeks before transplanting to the field. Sufficient plants for a small garden can be started by sowing a few seeds in a shallow box and placing in a sunny window in the house. When the seedlings reach the height of about one inch, they may be "pricked out" in a larger box, hot bed or cold frame and spaced about 4 inches apart. Use only loose soil that will not bake or crust easily. This extra transplanting is now rarely done by large commercial growers. The plants usually being thinned in the beds to stand two or three inches either way. If the plants become too tall and "leggy" they are sometimes sheared. It is much better, however, to keep the beds cool enough so that short, stocky, hardy plants are produced. Keep the soil moist enough for good steady growth. Too much watering will result in spindling plants and increase the danger of "damping off."

Transplanting

Varieties with small vines may be set four feet by four feet which will require 2,723 plants per acre. 1,743 plants are required if spaced 5 feet by 5 feet. This much room or more being required by the large vining sorts such as Norton and Indiana Baltimore. If checked in squares, plants may be cultivated both ways. In transplanting the main points to be regarded are: care in taking up the plants to avoid injury to the roots, setting out as soon as possible to prevent the air coming in contact with the roots, setting out firmly to prevent the hot sun from withering and blighting the leaves. Before setting out, harden the plants by letting them get quite dry a day or two before, but give them abundance of water a few hours before pulling. Setting out is most apt to be successfully done just at evening or immediately before or during a rain. About the worst time is just after a rain, when the ground being wet it is impossible to sufficiently press it about the plants without baking hard. Under irrigation, plants should be set on the edge of the furrow and immediately followed by water. If possible irrigate once each day for two or three days following. If not under irrigation, single holes are dug, the roots inserted, the earth filled in and the water poured on top to settle the plants. If water is used at all it should be used freely and the wet surface immediately covered with dry soil about the plants.

Watering

The best time to water plants is early in the morning or in the evening. Water may be given to the roots at any time, but should never be sprinkled over the leaves while they are exposed to the bright sunshine. If watering a plant has been commenced, continue to supply it as it is needed or more injury than good will result from what has been given. One copious watering is better than many sprinklings. The ground should always be stirred with a hoe or rake before it becomes so very dry as to cake or crack.

Send for our leaflet on the building and managing of hotbeds.

Training and Pruning

Of course, it is not necessary that the vines be trained or pruned but this does have certain advantages. Stakes may be set and the plants pruned to a single stem, tying perpendicular to the stake with cord. This is rather an expensive process and not followed by most commercial growers. Many, however, pinch out all lateral branches as soon as they appear and confine the growth to one stem. When several clusters of fruit are set on, the vines are topped; this stopping further growth of the vine and concentrates the energy of the plant toward maturing the fruits that are already set. Advocates of this system claim larger fruits and several days of earliness over unpruned plants. Cultivate as long as the vines will permit. The last two or three workings of the soil should be very shallow. If you wish information on the building and managing of hotbeds, let us know and we will send leaflet on this subject.

Earliness of tomatoes may be increased as much as one week or ten days by placing one tablespoon full of super phosphate 5 or 6 inches directly under the place where each plant is to be set about one week before transplanting. It has been found that a side dressing with this fertilizer is not nearly as effective as where placed in this manner.

Tomato

Greenhouse growers should try our Super Select Grade of Tomato seed in comparison with the best they have been able to obtain from any other source; listed page 84.



Bonny Best

Bonny Best, Burrell's Special Selection, Crown Set
73 days. Second to none as a general purpose tomato. Desirable for forcing under glass and used as a canning variety in northern sections; valuable for market, garden and shippers. Vine medium in size. Fruits handsome, uniform, bright deep scarlet red, globe shaped, slightly flattened, smooth and firm. Average weight of fruits 5 Oz.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.50) (lb., \$12.00) (5 lbs., \$52.80) prepaid.

Bonny Best, Standard See Burrell's Special Selection for general description.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c) (lb., \$3.25) (5 lbs., \$14.30) prepaid.



Tomato Break O'Day

Break O'Day 70 days. Resistant to wilt and nail-head rust. One of the late Dr. Pritchard's developments. Plants on the order of Earliana. Vine light, open and spreading with medium foliage. While early and very prolific is inclined to sunburn in some sections. Fruits medium large, orange-red, globe shaped, smooth and uniform. Somewhat on the order of Marglobe, but with walls hardly as thick. Flavor mild and agreeable. Average weight of fruits 7 Oz.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15) (lb., \$4.00) (5 lbs., \$17.60) prepaid.

Tomato

Let us introduce to you the following new varieties: Nystate, Marbon, Michigan State Forcing, Rutgers, Scarlet Dawn and Glovel.

Canner's Jewell—Blood Red Flesh 75 days. This was developed in the Rocky Ford district for canning use. Yields abundantly large, very smooth, deep red fruits. The skin is thick and peels well. Flesh firm and walls thick. Its outstanding characteristic is the very deep blood red color, which is carried clear through the tomato. Shape the same as Chalk's Early Jewell, but slightly larger and more full. While this is primarily a canning sort, you will find it excellent for slicing. Average weight of fruits 6 to 7 Oz.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 35c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00) (lb., \$3.50) (5 lbs., \$15.40) prepaid.

Earliana, Burrell's Special Strain—Crown Set 64 days. The standard first early sort. Recently we received a report on a trial conducted, using over 50 different strains of tomato; among them several Earlianas. Results were checked carefully, and when the first picking was made, the planting grown from our strain far outstripped the others in number of fruits and weight. Valuable sort for home and early market. Fruits medium in size, flattened, globe shaped; color deep scarlet red and smooth. Average weight of fruits 5 Oz.
(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.50) (lb., \$12.00) (5 lbs., \$52.80) prepaid.

Earliana, Standard Same description as above. Saved from good fruits grown especially for seed from our super select planting stocks.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 35c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00) (lb., \$3.50) (5 lbs., \$15.40) prepaid.

Early Jewell, Burrell's Special Selection 75 days. Line bred stock, our own growing and selection from individual plants bearing the heaviest crops of the most uniform true to type fruits. Second early, home garden and truckers variety, also used for canning in the north. Plants medium in size, growth rather open, prolific, and a heavy yielder. Fruits medium large, flattened, globe shaped, scarlet red, and smooth. Our strain is remarkably free from hard cores and cat faces. Average weight of fruits 5 Oz.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 45c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25) (lb., \$4.75) (5 lbs., \$20.90) prepaid.

Glovel (New) 78 days. Best described as a pink Marglobe. It resembles Marhio. Developed by Florida Agricultural Experiment Station. A very good pink fruited shipping sort. Average weight of fruits 6 Oz.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 45c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25) (lb., \$4.75) (5 lbs., \$20.90) prepaid.



Grothen's Globe

Grothen's Globe, Burrell's Special—Crown Set 70 days. (NEW.) A new very early maturing beautiful red tomato. The center is slow to ripen and the walls heavy and solid, making it an excellent shipping sort. Color and size about like Marglobe but at least a week earlier. We believe it a selection from Break O'Day. Foliage and color, however, are better than that variety. A heavy producer. Fruits smooth and will pack a large percent "fancy." Average weight of fruits 6 to 7 Oz.
(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.50) (lb., \$12.00) (5 lbs., \$52.80) prepaid.

GROTHEN'S GLOBE STANDARD.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 45c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25) (lb., \$4.75) (5 lbs., \$20.90) prepaid.

Tomato

Days given are from setting of plants to marketable fruits.

Market Growers' Prices, Page 90.

Weights given of average fruits are as grown in our own seed fields. These may vary under other growing and climatic conditions.



This picture appeared in several Colorado newspapers with the explanation that the field of tomatoes was grown at Jacksonville, Texas. We wrote one of our customers there and found the crop had been grown from our seed.

The variety—Burrell's Crown Set Gulf State Market.

Gulf State Market, Burrell's Special Crown Set 77 days. We sell more seed of this variety to shippers than any other, not excepting Marglobe. The premier publish-pink shipping sort for southern states. Fruits are large and uniform. Skin is tough; flesh rich deep blood red; shape almost true globe. Entirely free from cracks and blemishes around the blossom end. Its beautiful color carries well to the stem after picked. Plantings in our trial ground leads us to believe that this is the best strain of Gulf State Market yet introduced. Reports from our customers bear this out. Average weight of fruits 6 to 7 oz.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00) (¼ lb., \$3.50) (lb., \$12.00) (5 lbs., \$52.80) prepaid.

Gulf State Market, Standard Same description as above. Saved from good fruits grown especially for seed from our Super Select planting stocks.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 45c) (¼ lb., \$1.25) (lb., \$4.75) (5 lbs., \$20.90) prepaid.

Large Gulf State, Burrell's Special—Crown Set 77 days. To those who wish an extra large strain of Gulf State, we offer this superb tomato. It is especially bred for large size, splendid color and abundant fruits. Appearance and color of fruits being much like that of Beauty although nearly globe in shape. Average weight of fruits, 8 oz.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00) (¼ lb., \$3.50) (lb., \$12.00) (5 lbs., \$52.80) prepaid.

LARGE GULF STATE STANDARD.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 45c) (¼ lb., \$1.25) (lb., \$4.75) (5 lbs., \$20.90) prepaid.

Indiana Baltimore 82 days. An improved strain of Greater Baltimore. It is of the stone type, and a favorite canning sort. Vine large and medium heavy. Fruits deep red, large, smooth and solid; thick flat in shape. Well liked by market gardeners in some sections. Heavily productive. Average weight of fruits 7 oz.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 45c) (¼ lb., \$1.25) (lb., \$4.75) (5 lbs., \$20.90) prepaid.

Tomato

Our Marglobe Tomato was without doubt the largest and best fruited of this sort in a large trial planting conducted in the East last year. Most of the large tomato seed growers submitted samples.



Tomato Burrell's Select Marglobe. From a photo taken in one of our seed fields.

Marglobe, Burrell's Select

78 days. Our seed of this variety is the result of single plant selection. Since the variety was first released by the introducer particular attention has been paid to uniformity of size, smoothness, depth of flesh and freedom from growth cracks. Resistant to Fusarium Wilt and Nail Head Rust. Fruits uniform, deep scarlet, globe shaped. Smooth, thick flesh and as a shipper it is "tops." Average weight of fruits 8 oz.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00) (¼ lb., \$3.50) (lb., \$12.00) (5 lbs., \$52.80) prepaid.

Marglobe, Standard

Same description as above. Saved from good fruits, grown especially for seed from our Super Select planting stocks.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 45c) (¼ lb., \$1.25) (lb., \$4.75) (5 lbs., \$20.90) prepaid.

Meaty Marglobe Select

78 days. Compared with the regular strain of Marglobe this is ½ inch deeper, allowing for two extra slices of fruit and lessening loss from blossom end scar and flats. As the name implies, the flesh is thick and meaty.

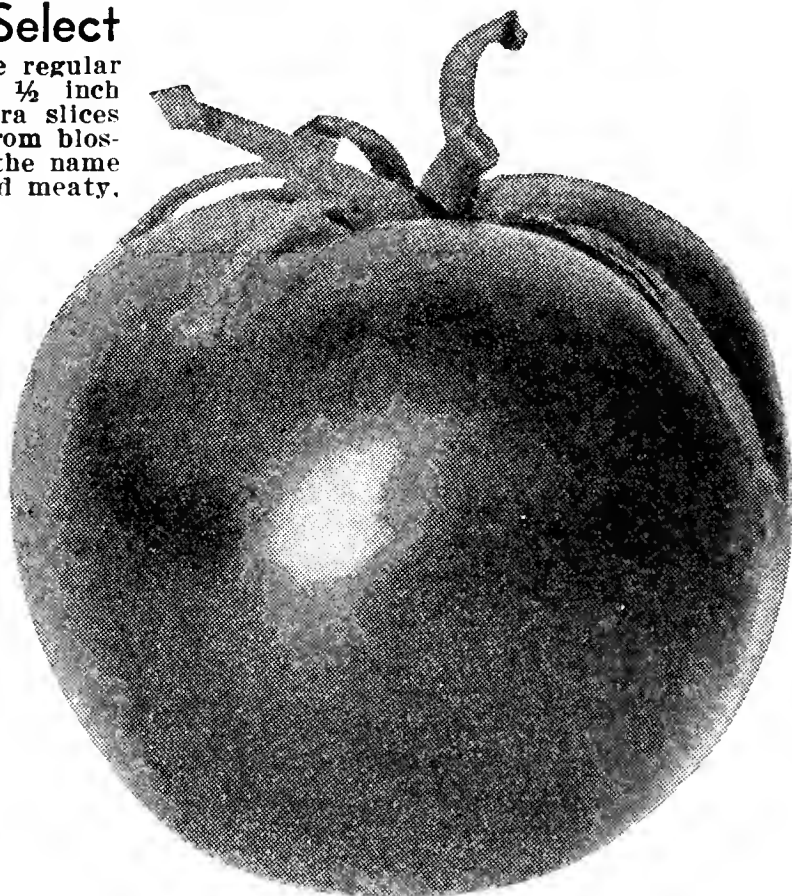
seed cavities smaller, heavier cross-sections and heavier wall. The originator certainly had in mind the ideal shipping tomato when developing this sort. Claim is made that it will yield 40 per cent more than the regular Marglobe, and our crops of it as grown here at Rocky Ford bear out this statement. In addition to being resistant to fusarium wilt, growers will find it is not inclined to puff. Average weight of fruits 6 to 7 oz.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00) (¼ lb., \$3.50) (lb., \$12.00) (5 lbs., \$52.80) prepaid.

Meaty Marglobe, Standard

Same description as above. Saved from good fruits grown especially for seed from our Super Select planting stocks.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 45c) (¼ lb., \$1.25) (lb., \$4.75) (5 lbs., \$20.90) prepaid.



Meaty Marglobe

Tomato

Let us introduce to you the following new varieties: Nystate, Marbon, Michigan State Forcing, Rutgers, Scarlet Dawn and Glovel.

Marbon (New) 68 days. Probably a cross between Bonny Best and Marglobe as it is between these two varieties in appearance. Its favorable features are earliness, size, globular shape, interior color and solidity. Ripens from the inside out. Intense scarlet in color. The producer predicts that it may replace such tomatoes as Earliana, Bonny Best and John Baer. Give Marbon a good test. It is possible that you will like it better than other early varieties you have used.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40) (lb., \$5.00) (5 lbs., \$22.00) prepaid.

Michigan State Forcing (New) A new and distinctly different self pollinating wilt resistant tomato. Developed at the Michigan State College. Undoubtedly the best greenhouse tomato yet introduced and is highly productive under restricted daylight conditions. Closely resembles Marglobe in appearance and flavor, but are smaller in size. Remarkably free from blemishes and misshapen fruits. Quite firm, allowing ripening on the vines without loss to the grower. Fertilize heavily and allow about five square feet to each plant. Average weight of fruits 4 to 5 oz.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 45c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25) (lb., \$4.75) (5 lbs., \$20.90) prepaid.



Norton Tomato—Wilt Resistant Stone—This fine tomato is a favorite with our California customers.

Norton Wilt Resistant Stone, Burrell's Special Selection

88 days. A wilt resistant variety developed from Stone, introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture. One of the best sorts for canning. We believe it unsurpassed in flavor for use in making catsup and for home canning. Plants productive and medium heavy; fruits large, flattened globe shaped, bright red and very solid. Average weight of fruits 8 oz.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.50) (lb., \$12.00) (5 lbs., \$52.80) prepaid.

Norton Wilt Resistant Stone, Standard Same description as above. Saved from good fruits grown especially for seed from our Super Select planting stocks.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 45c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25) (lb., \$4.75) (5 lbs., \$20.90) prepaid.

Nystate (New) 68 days. Developed at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station. Much like John Baer, though possibly some larger. Fruits deep flat in shape, red and not inclined to crack. Solid and of good interior quality. Average weight of fruits $5\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.50) (lb., \$12.00) (5 lbs., \$52.80) prepaid.

Tomato

Greenhouse growers should try our Super Select grade of tomato seed in comparison with the best they have been able to obtain from any other source.

Pritchard or Scarlet Topper, Burrell's Special Selection

73 days. The last introduction of the late Dr. Pritchard, and regarded as one of the outstanding varieties of recent years. Heavily productive, disease resistant and of fine quality. Fruits large, smooth, solid, globular in shape, scarlet; holds its color well to the stem end. Flesh is firm, fine quality. Desirable for market garden and shipping. Average weight of fruits 6 Oz.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.50) (lb., \$12.00) (5 lbs., \$52.80) prepaid.

Pritchard Same description as above. Saved from good fruits grown especially for seed from our Super Select planting stocks.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 45c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25) (lb., \$4.75) (5 lbs., \$20.90) prepaid.

Rutgers (New) 78 days. Recommended for canning on account of its color and high yield. Not intended for shipping as fruits are slightly flattened. Interior color is brilliant scarlet, making it especially valuable for juice. It ripens from the inside out. Average weight of fruits $6\frac{1}{2}$ Oz.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 45c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25) (lb., \$4.75) (5 lbs., \$20.90) prepaid.

Scarlet Dawn 70 days. Received the "All American" Gold Medal 1935. A cross between Clark's Early and Marglobe. Earlier in season than either. Vines fairly open, medium growth, prolific. First set of fruits medium large, but under conditions as here at Rocky Ford, later pickings will be small. Globular, thick walled and smooth. Color bright scarlet, exceptionally attractive. Average weight of fruits $5\frac{1}{2}$ Oz.

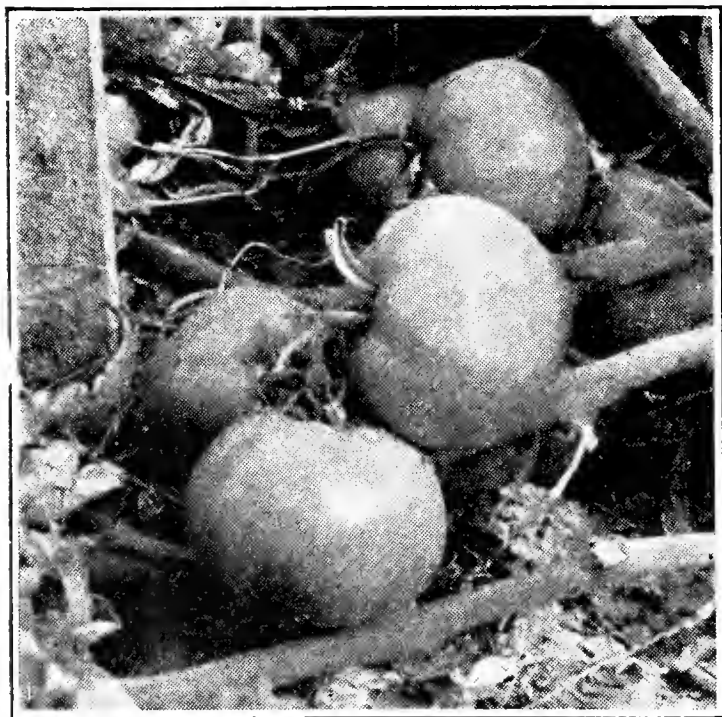
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15) (lb., \$4.00) (5 lbs., \$17.60) prepaid.

Speed 64 days. The originator gave this the name of "Speed" because of its extreme earliness in Montana, where it was developed. Much resembles Early Avon. Fruits medium, solid, smooth, red and globular. A very heavy yielding sort. Weight about 4 Oz. each.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.20) (lb., \$4.50) (5 lbs., \$19.80) prepaid.

Super Select Tomato Seed

For Greenhouse Growers and Market Growers Wishing
the Best Selection of Tomato Seed.



Portion of a Staked Plant Saved for
Our Super Select Grade of Tomato Seed.

The growing of tomatoes in greenhouses for the fancy winter market requires a rather heavy initial investment and maintenance expense in addition to more than the usual labor and skill on the part of the grower. Growing under these conditions requires absolutely dependable seed. To meet this demand, we offer our Super Select grade of tomato seed. We stake and save seed from a few of the very finest plants we are able to find in our seed fields, which in turn have been grown from the finest possible selection of line bred stock seed.

We offer this **Super Select Tomato seed** from seven varieties. The price of each is as follows: (Pkt. 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.50) (oz., \$5.00) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$18.00) (lb., \$70.00).

The varieties are as follows:

Burrell's Super Select Bonny Best Tomato.

Burrell's Super Select Earliana Tomato.

Burrell's Super Select Gulf State Market Tomato.

Burrell's Super Select Marglobe Tomato.

Burrell's Super Select Norton Wilt Resistant Tomato.

Burrell's Super Select Pritchard Tomato.

Burrell's Super Select Grothen's Globe.

Turnips

Plant in rows, early in the spring for summer use, or broadcast during August for winter storage.

Culture similar to Beets. Do not plant Turnips too thickly. 1 pound of seed is sufficient for an acre.

Purple Top Strap Leaf 45 days. Used extensively for home and market garden. Plant very productive, medium early. Tops medium small, upright and compact; roots flat, purple red above the ground, white below. Flesh fine grained, tender and white.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 20c) (lb., 55c) (5 lbs., \$2.40) prepaid.



**Turnip
Purple
Top Globe.**

Purple Top White Globe

55 to 65 days. This excellent table variety is globular in shape, of good size and attractive appearance. Roots are large, purple or dark red above ground, white below. Flesh white, fine grained and tender. Roots, when in best condition for table use, are about 3 inches in diameter, but can be grown much larger for stock feed. Keeps well and is the standard sort for home, market garden and shipping.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 20c) (lb., 55c) (5 lbs., \$2.40) prepaid.

White Egg 55 days. A splendid quality sort for home and market garden use. Top medium sized; roots white, egg shaped, smooth, growing one-half above ground. Flesh crisp, tender, fine grained and sweet. Diameter 2¼ inches, length 3 inches.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 20c) (lb., 55c) (5 lbs., \$2.40) prepaid.

Early White Flat Dutch 45 days. An excellent garden variety for early spring use. Tops small and erect; roots flat, 3 to 5 inches in diameter, 1½ inches in depth. Flesh fine grained, sweet and tender. Color white.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 20c) (lb., 55c) (5 lbs., \$2.40) prepaid.

Early Purple Top Milan

40 days. The earliest Turnip in cultivation. Splendid for forcing as

well as for home and market garden. Tops small and strap leaved; roots very flat, becoming 4 inches across. Flesh white, fine grained, crisp, tender and sweet.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 65c) (5 lbs., \$2.85) prepaid.

Early White Milan 40 days. Ready for market a week earlier than any other white variety, used for forcing and for home and market garden. Tops small, strap leaved; roots very flat, white throughout, tender, sweet and with small tap root. Table size 3 inches.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 65c) (5 lbs., \$2.85) prepaid.

Golden Ball (Orange Jelly)

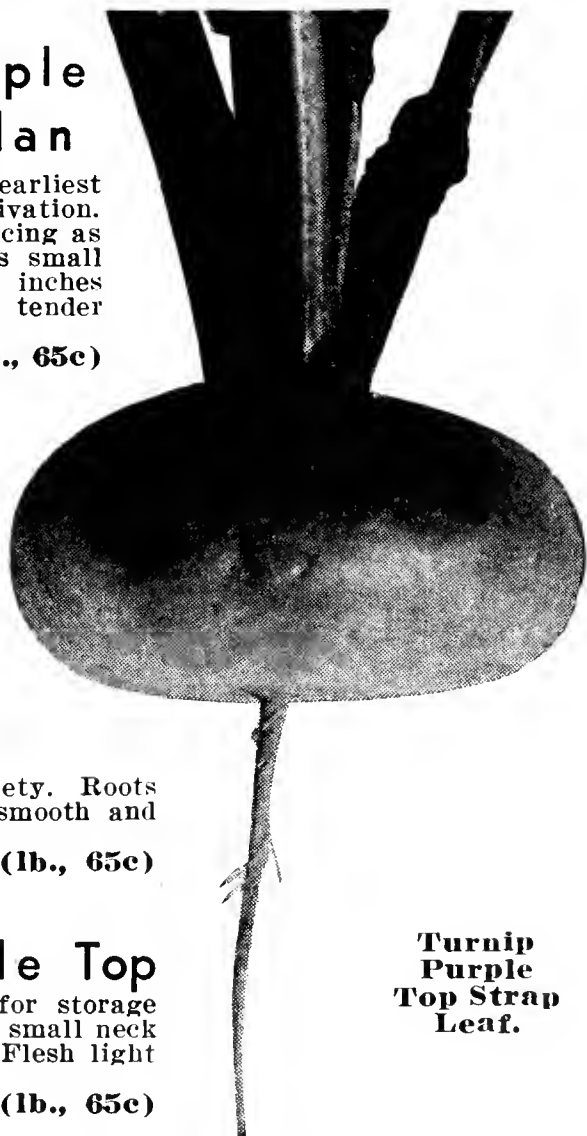
60 days. A splendid yellow fleshed table variety. Roots globular, about 4 inches in diameter. Skin smooth and orange-yellow. Flesh yellow, fine grained.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 65c) (5 lbs., \$2.85) prepaid.

Rutabaga - American Purple Top

88 days. A good dependable variety used for storage and shipping. Roots large, globe shaped with small neck and tap root. Skin yellow with purple top. Flesh light yellow, firm, tender and crisp.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 65c) (5 lbs., \$2.85) prepaid.



**Turnip
Purple
Top Strap
Leaf.**

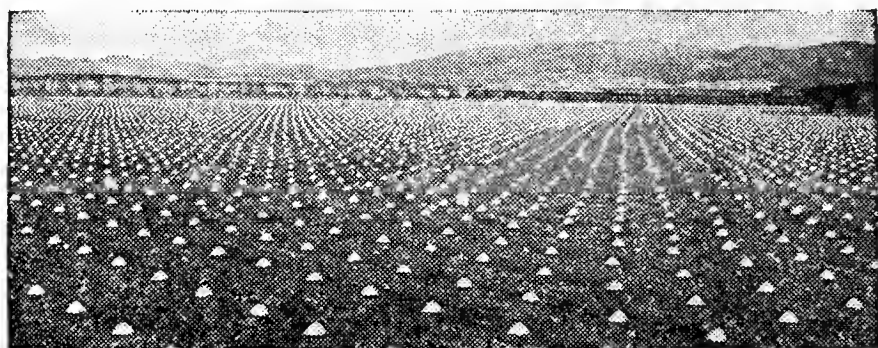
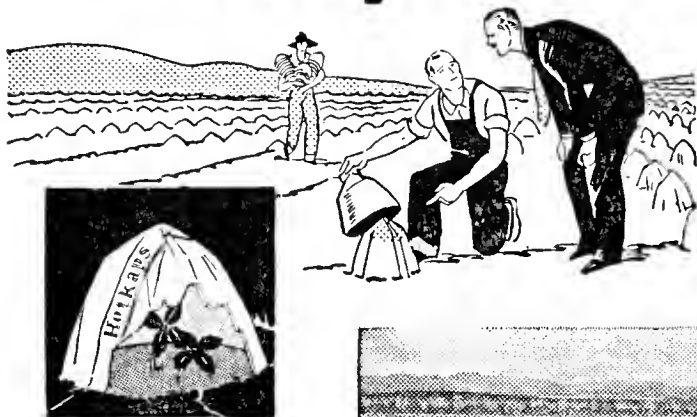
Herbs

SWEET, POT AND MEDICAL

The following at 10c per pkt., postpaid: Caraway, used for flavoring; Coriander, useful culinary plant; Dill, Short Swedish, See Page 27; Dill, Long Island Mammoth, See Page 27; Fennel, for medicinal purposes; Sage, used for flavoring; Lavender, popular aromatic; Marjoran, used for seasoning. (10c per pkt.) prepaid.

Hotkaps

These plant protectors speed plant growth and produce bigger profits for growers. Recommended for melons, squash and such crops.



From Maine to California, HOTKAPS are used by thousands of enterprising gardeners to keep out frost, rain, wind, birds and insects, and protect the tender seedling or plant until well out of the ground and prospering. Crops protected with HOTKAPS get to market as much as 2 or 3 weeks earlier. Their slight cost may be returned many times in higher prices.

Prices are as follows—Express or Postage extra. But if your seed order amounts to as much as the Hotkap order, we will pay transportation on the Hotkaps. To get the advantage of the prepaid price your order for Hotkaps must be placed at the same time seed order is placed. **Weight:** 25 size, 2 lbs.; 100 size, 5 lbs.; 250 size, 9 lbs.; 1,000 size, 28 lbs.

Packed 1,000 to a carton (1 to 4 cartons @ \$9.75) (5 to 9 cartons @ \$9.65) (10 to 24 cartons @ \$9.55) (25 cartons or more @ \$9.45).

25 Package complete with cardboard setter.....	\$.50
100 Package complete with garden setter and tamper.....	2.40
250 Package complete with garden setter and tamper.....	3.65
Steel Setter and Tamper.....	1.50
Garden Setter alone.....	.50
Steel Tamper alone .....	.25

Hi-Caps

A Tall Ventilated Cone-shaped Plant Protector recommended for use with tomato, pepper and other upright growing plants.

Size is 10 inches in diameter at the base and 12 inches in height, assuring ample room for plant growth during the period protection is needed. Other advantages of this type are proper ventilation, assuring hardy plant growth and ease of dusting for insects; hastens growth of the plants, enabling the grower to reach the earlier market at higher prices. **Weight:** 1,000 size, 40 lbs.; 250 size, 10 lbs.

Packed 1,000 to a Carton (1 to 4 cartons @ \$10.50) (5 to 9 cartons @ \$10.35) (10 to 24 cartons @ \$10.25) (25 or more cartons @ \$10.00).

250 Caps including paper setter.....	\$3.75
Light Weight Aluminum Setter.....	1.50

50 HI-CAPS COMPLETE WITH SETTER, PREPAID—\$1.00. We recommend this size package to small gardeners. You will find these useful in starting flowers as well as vegetables.

FROM GALT, MO. My Hotkap melons are way ahead of those outside.

FROM WAPATO, WASH. By far more Hotkaps were used this year here than ever before.

Controlling Insects, Worms and Rodents

Good gardening consists not only of proper tillage, irrigation and care of the plants but also in combating various pests that will destroy or injure the crop. Both dusting and spraying are effective. In the western part of the United States, tremendous acreages of vegetables are grown and marketed in car load lots. Experiments have shown that dust is much more quickly and easily applied, in fact, some of the larger growers use airplanes for this purpose. These fly low over the ground and the blast from the propeller blows the insecticide evenly over the crops.

On page 89 you will find dust guns listed and described and on page 88 dust insecticides. Select the type and size of dust gun suited to your requirements. Use Aphicide as a dust, do not mix with water, apply as it comes from the package. Adjust the duster properly and blow the Aphicide with sufficient force to form a smoky dust that will thoroughly coat all parts of the plant. Results obtained depend largely on the thoroughness of application.

Controlling Insects on Vine Crops

Striped Cucumber Beetles. These insects often appear as soon as the plants come up. They are not only very destructive at that time but their larva is the small grub or

borer which works into the roots of the vines, more especially in pumpkins and squashes, but to some extent in melons.

Dust to kill these Striped Beetles with Aphicide No. 10 or Aphicide No. 21.—See page 88.

Attach the discharge of your duster to a funnel-shaped cone which you can set down quickly over the plants and blow one blast of Aphicide, then wait four or five seconds and a second hard blast should be sufficient to kill all the beetles on the plant or hiding under the plants.

Aphis or Plant Lice. These very small insects often cause much damage. They increase very rapidly and while at first they remain on only a few plants and do not seem to spread, if not destroyed then they later may spread over the whole field within a few days.

We go over our fields every few days looking for them. We also carry stakes on our cultivators and when we find a plant with aphis on it we mark it and see that it is dusted thoroughly at once with Aphicide No. 10. This dust is blown under the plants as the Aphids stay on the under side of the leaves and the Aphicide must come into contact with them to kill them. Dust not only the plants on which the Aphids are found but also all plants within ten to fifteen feet of the infested plants. Go back the next day and if you find any live Aphids dust them. If not remove the stakes.

On our own farms we use Aphicide No. 10 and successfully control Aphis attacking seed crops.

If the melons are right, they always sell quickly and command top prices—Don't allow Aphids to destroy the quality of your melons.

Raise early melons by the use of Hotcaps. We sell them.

Grasshoppers and Cut Worms

We have found Sodium Fluosilicate superior to arsenate for use in poison bait for killing grasshoppers and cut worms. It kills more quickly and is much less dangerous to livestock and poultry. Use 1 lb. Sodium Fluosilicate to each 10 lbs. of bran, mix dry thoroughly, add about 1 lb. of molasses or just enough to make a crumbly mixture. A few drops of Oil of Anise should be added to the molasses before mixing and sometimes a small amount of water. For grasshoppers sow thinly along fence rows in the evening or early in the morning. For cut worms scatter in the evening about the plants where the worms are working.

Ground Squirrels

Ground squirrels and other rodents often dig up seed after planting. This can be prevented by treating the seed with coal tar. First wet the seed and then stir in thoroughly at the rate of one teaspoonfull of coal tar to each peck of seed; dry and plant as usual.

Aphicide

A very effective Dust Insecticide more easily and quickly applied than wet spray. Instructions for use—Page 87.

APHICIDE CAN NOW BE MAILED

Aphicide dust insecticides are made by special process, using a combination carrier which not only does not burn the plant but carries the nicotine or other poisons in the best form to kill insects.

Many nicotine dusts are heavy and soggy, in fact, a comparison often shows that five pounds of Aphicide No. 10 has approximately the same bulk as seven pounds of some other nicotine dusts. The special carrier and our process of manufacture makes a dust that is fluffy, fine grained, of good adhesive quality, and with the nicotine thoroughly impregnated in each particle of dust. Aphicide has supplanted nearly all other insecticides in the Rocky Ford district (one of the largest vine crop producing sections in America) for the control of the Aphis and Cucumber Beetles.

Aphicide No. 10 Kills Aphis

On melons, cucumbers, watermelons, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli and peas. In fact, any resistant aphis is readily killed by the use of this powerful nicotine dust. Aphicide No. 10 contains

10 per cent Black Leaf 40 in a special carrier which will not burn the leaves.

PRICE: (¼ lb. 15c) (1 lb. Can, 45c) (5 lb. Can, \$1.65) (25 lb. Can, \$6.95) **PREPAID. NOT PREPAID** (1 lb. Can, 30c) (5 lb. Can, \$1.20) (25 lb. Can, \$5.25) (100 lbs., \$20.00).

Aphicide No. 15 Kills Black Squash Bugs

Harlequin Beetles and many other resistant insects. Rid your place of Roaches by putting Aphicide No. 15 where they are found so they will have to cross it.

Don't allow the Harlequin Beetles to destroy your cabbage and other crops. We know you can control them because we have done so 100%.

This is the strongest nicotine dust yet offered and it kills practically all the old squash bugs and easily exterminates all young squash bugs when properly applied.

PRICE: (¼ lb. 15c) (1 lb. Can, 55c) (5 lb. Can, \$2.05) (25 lb. Can, \$8.90) **PREPAID. NOT PREPAID** (1 lb. Can, 40c) (5 lb. Can, \$1.60) (25 lb. Can, \$7.30) (100 lbs., \$27.00).

Aphicide No. 21 Kills Both Sucking and Eating Insects

It is especially recommended for control of striped cucumber beetles, potato beetles, apple worms, army worms, flea beetles and leaf hoppers. Will also kill aphis.

PRICE: (¼ lb. 15c) (1 lb. Can, 50c) (5 lb. Can, \$1.85) (25 lb. Can, \$7.85) **PREPAID. NOT PREPAID** (1 lb. Can, 35c) (5 lb. Can, \$1.40) (25 lb. Can, \$6.25) (100 lbs., \$23.75).

Aphicide Pyronic Kills Worms

An insecticide which should be used by every grower. It is just as important to kill the bugs as the weeds. As the name Pyronic indicates, this insecticide contains the active properties of

Pyrethrum, Rotenone and Nicotine. It kills many different insects. We especially recommend **Aphicide Pyronic** to destroy worms and aphis on Cabbage, Cauliflower and Broccoli, Bean Beetles, Aster Beetles, Potato Bugs, Flea Beetles and you will find it effective to control many other insects. Pyronic will kill web worms on Beets.

You can apply **Aphicide Pyronic** to Cabbage, Cauliflower, Beans, etc., up to the time of harvest.

PRICE: (¼ lb. 15c) (1 lb. Can, 55c) (5 lb. Can, \$2.05) (25 lb. Can, \$8.00) **PREPAID. NOT PREPAID** (1 lb. Can, 40c) (5 lb. Can, \$1.60) (25 lb. Can, \$7.30) (100 lbs., \$27.00).

Aphicide 2-8-10 Kills Bean Beetles

A low cost but very effective insecticide which has proven here at Rocky Ford to be effective in controlling Cabbage Aphis and Worms, Bean Beetles and many other insects. The active

elements Pyrethrum and Nicotine are thoroughly mixed with an edible carrier which is very adhesive.

PRICE: (¼ lb. 15c) (1 lb. Can, 45c) (5 lb. Can, \$1.55) (25 lb. Can, \$6.10) **PREPAID. NOT PREPAID** (1 lb. Can, 30c) (5 lb. Can, \$1.10) (25 lb. Can, \$4.50) (100 lbs., \$18.00).

Sodium Fluosilicate

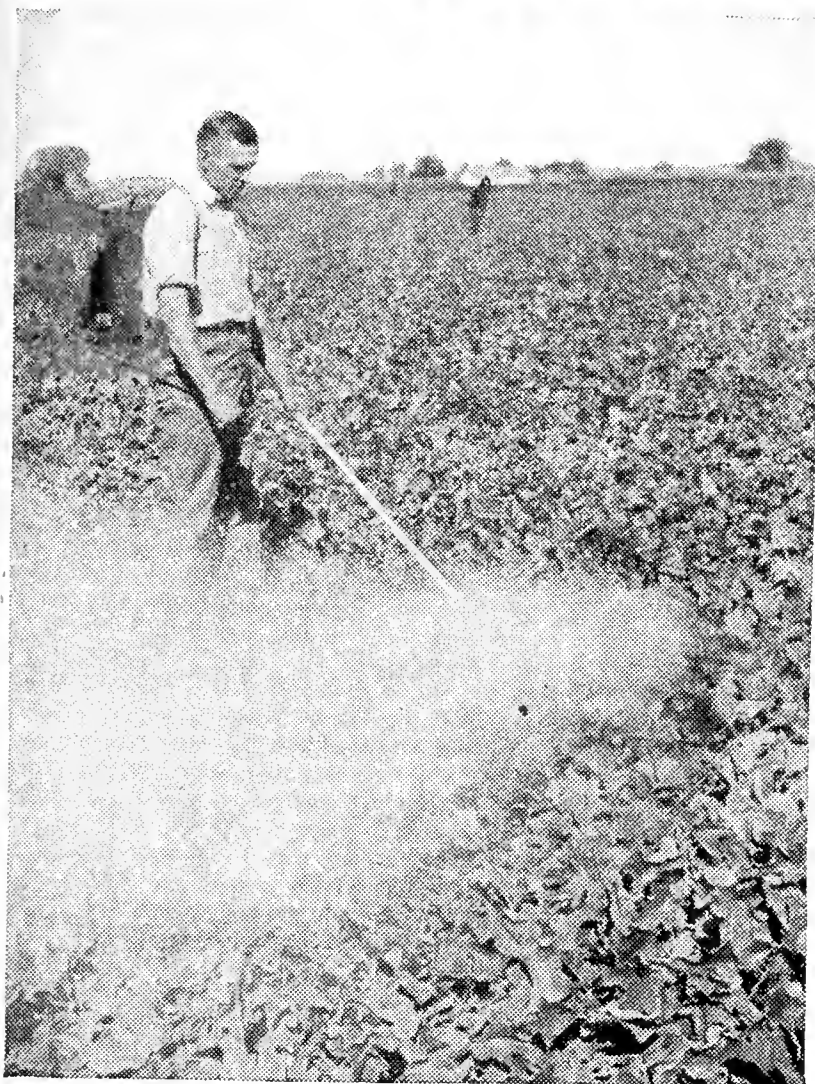
Valuable as a grasshopper and cut worm poison. This insecticide is deadly poison to insects and worms, and while quite poisonous to animals

and human beings, it is much less deadly than arsenate. When mixed as a poison bait as instructed on page 87, it is much safer to use around livestock and poultry than other similar materials.

PRICE: (1 lb. Can, 25c) (5 lb. Can, \$1.00) **PREPAID. (1 lb. Can, 20c) (5 lb. Can, 80c) NOT PREPAID.**

Please Note—Aphicide can be mailed—Order some with your seed order.

Dusting Machines



Dusting Cantaloupe Vines with Aphicide No. 10,
Using the American Beauty Duster.

The results obtained from Aphicide depend largely upon the thoroughness of the application. A dusting machine which blows the APHICIDE with such force that it forms a **SMOKY DUST** will reach practically all the insects and kill much better than where the dust falls more or less in bunches. It is the dust and gas covering the insect's body that kills.

AMERICAN BEAUTY DUSTER. The finest one-man duster. Bellows is full operating making it possible to cover high trees as well as a penetrating blast for heavy vines. Spiral force feed; easily adjusted for heavy or fine cloud of dust. Blows cloud 20 feet; capacity 15 pounds. Heavily padded and comfortable to wear.

PRICE: \$20.00 prepaid.

CALIFORNIA BEAUTY DUSTER. We recommend this type for dusting vine crops of 5 acres or more. Blows dust cloud 10 feet, capacity 12 pounds. This is the new improved type with spiral force feed.

PRICE: \$14.00 prepaid.

PUFFER DUSTER—For use on house plants or where the garden is very small.
PRICE, 35c prepaid.

ROOT HAND GUN. A well-built dust gun that has established an enviable reputation for economy of operation, durability of construction and general all-around satisfaction. We recommend it to you as being one of the very best fan type dusters. It is well adapted for general dusting. Discharge tube can be raised or lowered or can be swung from front to rear of operator while dusting.

PRICE: \$16.50 prepaid.

ROOT JUNIOR PLUNGER DUSTER. An exceptionally well made plunger duster. Uses less insecticide than is common with this type. Two adjustments, one for directing the flow of the dust downward, the other to dust underside of leaves.

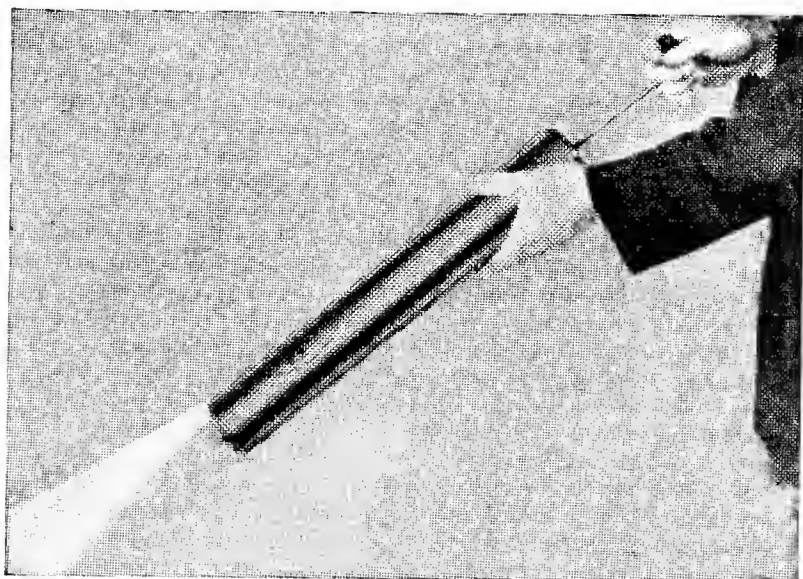
PRICE: \$1.40 prepaid.

FEENY GARDEN DUSTER. Recommended for small gardens, flowers, fruit, bushes, etc., also for dusting poultry houses, animals, etc.

PRICE: \$1.00 each prepaid.

FEENY MODEL D DUSTER. This larger duster holds about two quarts, is suitable for dusting as much as 3 or 4 acres of vine crops, cabbage, etc., also for dusting trees to a height of 10 to 12 feet.

PRICE: \$3.00 each prepaid.



Root Junior Plunger Duster.

SUCCESSFUL GARDENING

(Continued from page 31)

Seeds

Essential considerations at the beginning in the growing of a garden are: land with proper fertility, moisture, favorable climatic conditions and seeds. The character of the seed is of vital importance both to the amateur and the commercial grower. The grower wishes to be certain that the seed is viable, true to variety and unmixed, also that they are receiving an improved up to date variety or strain. These are important because seeds determine to a large extent both the quality and yield. Our seed crops are grown from select stock seeds which represent many years of careful breeding. Extreme care is used in all growing operations. Two experienced parties check and double check the putting up of the stock seed to be sent to the farms. Proper separations are given all of the seed fields so that there will be no cross pollination. Fields are rogued and any unwanted plants removed. The seeds are carefully harvested and properly tagged. Every lot is carefully checked by at least two people before milling. Mills, bins and elevators are thoroughly cleaned between varieties, every precaution possible used to guard against any mechanical mixture. At least two people check all lots of seed before being packaged to see that they are properly labeled. We are sincere in our work and believe we are paid to be extremely careful. Seeds are tested for germination in our seed testing laboratory and checked for variety in our trial ground.

One of the leading European seedsmen has to say about prices and quality of seeds as follows: "No Seedsman can afford to go to the expense of producing a superior, highly bred strain, and then go out and sell it on the market in a price competition with the man who takes little or no pains to keep his stocks pure. That road leads to ruin sooner or later. If he feels compelled to meet prices with irreputable dealers, he should not attempt to waste any time or money in breeding up better stocks, and incidentally, he may not expect to secure and hold the better class of market garden trade."

We invite the planting of these seeds in comparison with those obtained from any other source.

SPECIAL PRICES TO MARKET GROWERS

Notice: All seeds listed at these special market grower's prices are for delivery F. O. B. Rocky Ford, Colorado. Shipment to be made by express or freight at purchaser's expense. One pound lots may be ordered at the 10 pound rate providing your total order exceeds 10 pounds of items other than peas, beans and corn. If any items are wanted by parcel post, add additional for postage and packing at the rate of 10c per pound. Terms: Cash with order as we cannot keep book accounts. Price increases would be necessary in this event and we feel that you should be charged only for the seed you buy and not be asked to help pay for credit losses. D. V. Burrell Seed Growers Co., gives no warranty, express or implied, as to purity, description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds they send out and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. When mentioned, purity and germination tests are for information only and without guarantee.

	10 lbs. or more @	100 lbs. @		10 lbs. or more @	100 lbs. @
ASPARAGUS			BEANS—POLE		
Mary Washington	\$0.65	\$0.60	Kentucky Wonder	\$0.19	\$0.15
BEANS—GREEN POD BUSH			BEET		
Bountiful .....	.19	.15	Crosby's Egyptian .....	.75	.70
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod .....	.22	.18	Early Wonder or Boston Crosby	1.00	.95
Giant Stringless Green Pod .....	.22	.18	Perfected Detroit .....	.95	.90
New Stringless Green Pod .....	.19	.15	Detroit Dark Red .....	.75	.70
New Stringless Valentine .....	.22	.18	Good for All .....	.75	.70
Stringless Refugee .....	.13	.10	Ohio Canner .....	.95	.90
Tendergreen .....	.19	.15	MANGEL WURZEL or STOCK BEET		
BEANS—WAX POD BUSH			Danish Sludstrup .....	.45	.40
Pencil Pod Black Wax .....	.22	.18	Giant Long Red .....	.45	.40
Round Pod Kidney Wax .....	.28	.23	Golden Tankard .....	.45	.40
BEANS—LIMA			Giant Half Sugar Rose Top .....	.45	.40
Burpee's Improved Bush Lima .....	.28	.23	BROCCOLI		
Fordhook Bush Lima .....	.30	.25	Green Sprouting	2.90	2.80
Henderson Bush Lima .....	.15	.12	CABBAGE		
King of the Garden Lima .....	.28	.23	All Seasons	1.30	1.20
Hopi Lima .....	.15	.12	Charleston Wakefield ..	1.30	1.20
McCrea Bush Lima ....	.28	.23	Copenhagen Market ...	1.65	1.55
BEANS—DRY SHELL			Copenhagen, Louisiana .	2.55	...
Great Northern .....	.13	.10	Copenhagen, Improved .	2.25	2.15
Pinto .....	.13	.10	D. V. B.	3.70	...

SPECIAL PRICES TO MARKET GROWERS

(See page 90 for terms)

	10 lbs. or more @	100 lbs. @
Danish Ballhead Hol- lander	\$2.25	\$2.15
Danish Roundhead	1.85	1.75
Early Allhead	1.30	1.20
Enkhuizen Glory	1.65	1.55
Early Jersey Wakefield..	1.30	1.20
Golden Acre	2.05	1.95
Golden Acre Introducers Stock	3.10	3.00
Mammoth Red Rock....	3.70	...
Marion Market	6.65	...
Stein's Early Flat Dutch	1.40	1.30
Wisconsin No. 8	3.30	3.20
Wisconsin All Seasons..	3.70	3.60
Resistant Detroit	10.00	...

CARROTS

Bagley Danvers .....	.75	.70
Chantenay Half Long...	.75	.70
Chantenay Red Cored...	.75	.70
Danvers Half Long.....	.75	.70
Red Cored Danvers.....	.95	.90
Morse's Bunching .....	.95	.90
Imperator .....	.75	.70
Nantes Coreless .....	.95	.90
Oxheart .....	.75	.70

CAULIFLOWER

Danamerica	23.70	...
Catskill Snowball	16.75	...
Daehnfeldt No. 9.....	16.75	...
Long Island	27.50	...
Short Stemmed Danish Giant or Dry Weather	16.75	...
Super Snowball Mad- sen's	23.70	...

CELERY

Crispheart	12.50	...
Easy Blanching	1.65	...
Florida Golden	4.90	...
Golden Phenomenal ...	4.90	...
Giant Pascal	2.05	...
Golden Self Blanching..	3.70	...
Golden Plume or Won- derful	4.90	...
Golden Detroit	4.90	...

CUCUMBER—SLICING VARIETIES

A. & C. (Ace)	1.65	1.55
Arlington Dark Green— Bunting Strain .....	.75	.70
Black Diamond (It Stays Green) .....	.75	.70
Burrell's Earliest of All.	.80	.75
Burrell's Klondike	1.10	1.00
Colorado	1.65	1.55
Chinese Evergreen ....	.70	.65
Clark's Special .....	.80	.75
Davis Perfect .....	.80	.75
Deltus	1.20	1.10
Evergreen White Spine.	.95	.90
Early Fortune .....	.75	.70
Greenbac	1.20	1.10
Improved Long Green..	1.10	1.00
Longfellow	1.20	1.10
Straight-8 .....	.80	.75

CUCUMBER—PICKLING VARIETIES

Boston Pickling .....	.80	.75
Burrell's Pickling .....	.75	.70
Chicago Pickling .....	.70	.65
Early Cluster .....	.70	.65
National Pickling .....	.80	.75
Snow's Pickling .....	.70	.65

DILL

Long Island Mammoth..	.35	.30
Short Swedish .....	.35	.30

SWEET CORN— YELLOW VARIETIES

Bantam Evergreen	\$0.22	\$0.18
Burbank Bantam .....	.22	.18
Early Sunshine .....	.22	.18
Golden Bantam .....	.22	.18
Golden Colonel .....	.28	.23
Golden Cross Bantam..	.40	.35
Top Cross Bantam.....	.40	.35
Golden Early Market...	.22	.18

SWEET CORN— WHITE VARIETIES

Country Gentleman ...	.22	.18
Early Market .....	.22	.18
Stowell's Evergreen ...	.19	.15

POP CORN

Golden Hulless .....	.19	.15
Japanese Hulless or Aus- tralian Hulless .....	.19	.15
South American .....	.19	.15

EGG PLANT

Black Beauty	3.70	...
Florida High Bush....	3.70	...
New York Improved Purple Spineless	3.70	...

LETTUCE—HEADING VARIETIES

Big Boston .....	.90	.85
Creamy Heart .....	.65	.60
Colorado Special .....	.95	.90
Imperial 847	1.65	1.55
Imperial F	1.20	1.10
New York Special or Los Angeles Market..	.75	.70
New York No. 515.....	.95	.90
New York No. 12.....	.75	.70
New York No. 41.....	.75	.70
White Boston	1.10	1.00

LETTUCE—LOOSE LEAVED VARIETIES

Black Seeded Simpson..	.80	.75
Early Curled Simpson..	.80	.75
Grand Rapids Forcing..	.90	.85

MUSTARD

Giant Southern Curled.	.40	.35
Large Smooth Leaved..	.45	.40

CANTALOUPE

Improved H. B. No. 36 No. 1 seed .....	.75	.70
Improved H. B. No. 36 Stock Seed	1.20	1.10
H. B. 1937 No. 1 Seed	.95	.90
H. B. 1937 Stock Seed.	1.40	1.30
H. B. No. 112 No. 1 Seed .....	.75	.70
H. B. No. 112 Stock Seed	1.20	1.10
Hales' Best Original or Jumbo Strain No. 1 Seed .....	.75	.70
Hale's Best Original or Jumbo Strain Stock Seed	1.20	1.10
Improved H. B. No. 10 No. 1 Seed.....	.45	.40
Improved H. B. No. 10 Stock Seed	1.20	1.10
Burrell's Superfecto No. 1 Seed .....	.75	.70
Burrell's Superfecto Stock Seed	1.20	1.10
Burrell Gem No. 1 Seed.	.65	.60
Burrell Gem Stock Seed.	1.20	1.10
Burrell Gem Jumbo ....	.65	.60

SPECIAL PRICES TO MARKET GROWERS

(See page 90 for terms)

	10 lbs. or more @	100 lbs. @		10 lbs. or more @	100 lbs. @
Burrell's Oblong Type Hearts of Gold Stock Seed	\$1.20	\$1.10	Stone Mountain No. 1 Seed	\$0.75	\$0.70
Burrell's Oblong Type Hearts of Gold No. 1 Seed .....	.65	.60	Stone Mountain Stock Seed	1.30	1.20
Powdery Mildew Resist- ant No. 45 Stock Seed	1.40	1.30	Tom Watson .....	.40	.35
Powdery Mildew Resist- and No. 45 No. 1 Seed	.95	.90	Watson Red Heart No. 1 Seed .....	.75	.70
Salmon Tinted Pollock 10-25 Stock Seed....	1.20	1.10	Watson Red Heart Stock Seed	1.30	1.20
Salmon Tinted Pollock 10-25 No. 1 Seed....	.45	.40	Winter Queen, Black Seeded .....	.75	.70
101 Special .....	.45	.40	Winter Queen, Grey Seeded .....	.75	.70
Eden Gem .....	.65	.60	Wondermelon .....	.55	.50
Pearl Pink Meat or Ab- bott's Pearl .....	.45	.40			
MUSKMELON			OKRA		
Anne Arundel or Bottomly .....	.45	.40	Dwarf Stalked Long Green Prolific .....	.35	.30
Banana .....	.65	.60	Extra Early Dwarf.....	.35	.30
Bender's Surprise .....	.65	.60	Perkins Perfection Mam- moth Green Pod.....	.35	.30
Early Knight .....	.65	.60	White Velvet .....	.35	.30
Emerald Gem .....	.65	.60			
Golden Champlain .....	.65	.60	ONION—YELLOW VARIETIES		
Honey Rock Stock Seed.	1.20	1.10	Australian Brown	2.05	1.95
Honey Rock No. 1 Seed.	.65	.60	Burrell's Yellow Valencia	3.30	3.20
Milwaukee Market ....	.65	.60	Denia or Imp. Prizetaker	2.05	1.95
Osage Extra Early.....	.65	.60	Mountain Danvers	2.05	1.95
Osage or Millers Cream.	.65	.60	Sweet Spanish, Riverside Strain	2.05	1.95
Tip Top .....	.65	.60	Yellow Bermuda	1.65	1.55
			Southport Yellow Globe —Brigham Strain ...	2.55	2.45
WHITE MELONS			Yellow Globe Danvers...	2.05	1.95
Globe of Gold.....	1.65	1.55			
Golden Glow Honey Dew	1.20	1.10	ONION—RED		
Honey Ball .....	.95	.90	Southport Red Globe...	2.25	2.15
Honey Dew—Green Meated .....	.75	.70	Large Red Wethersfield.	2.05	1.95
Honey Dew Mildew Re- sistant No. 60.....	.75	.70			
Weaver Special .....	.95	.90	ONION—WHITE		
			Southport White Globe.	2.55	2.45
WINTER MELONS			White Portugal or Silver Skin	2.05	1.95
Golden Beauty Casaba...	.75	.70	White Sweet Spanish, Imp.	2.55	2.45
Persian	1.20	1.10	Crystal Wax	1.80	1.70
WATERMELON			PUMPKIN		
Angelino Black Seeded.	.40	.35	Connecticut Field ....	.30	.25
Burrell's Grey No. 1 Seed	.75	.70	Green Striped Cushaw..	.45	.40
Burrell's Grey Stock Seed	1.30	1.20	Japanese Pie .....	.45	.40
Chilean Black Seeded...	.60	.55	King of Mammoth.....	.55	.50
Dixie Queen No. 1 Seed.	.95	.90	Large Sweet Cheese....	.35	.30
Dixie Queen Stock Seed.	1.65	1.55	Red Etampes .....	.55	.50
Excel .....	.40	.35	Small Sugar .....	.40	.35
Golden Honey .....	.60	.55	Winter Luxury .....	.50	.45
Kleckley Sweet No. 1 Seed .....	.75	.70			
Kleckley Sweet Stock Seed	1.30	1.20	PARSNIP		
Klondike, Early Black Seeded No. 1 Seed...	.75	.70	Ideal Hollow Crown....	.50	.45
Klondike, Early Black Seeded Stock Seed...	1.30	1.20	Short Thick .....	.75	.70
Klondike Brown Seeded.	.40	.35			
Klondike Burrell's Strain No. 1 Seed .....	.40	.35	PARSLEY		
Klondike Burrell's Strain Stock Seed	1.20	1.10	Triple Curled .....	.45	.40
Klondike, Striped No. 1 Seed .....	.80	.75	Paramount	1.20	1.10
Klondike, Striped Stock Seed	1.40	1.30			
			PEAS—EARLY VARIETIES		
			Alaska .....	.19	.15
			Laxton's Progress .....	.22	.18
			Little Marvel .....	.19	.15

SPECIAL PRICES TO MARKET GROWERS

(See page 90 for terms)

10 lbs. or
more @ 100
 lbs. @

10 lbs. or
more @ 100
 lbs. @

PEAS—MID-SEASON VARIETIES

Asgrow No. 40	\$0.22	\$0.18
Dwarf Alderman .....	.28	.23
Improved Stratagem ...	.22	.18
Morse's Market .....	.28	.23

PEPPER—HOT

Anaheim Chili	3.30	...
Long Thick Red	2.05	...
Red Cherry, Large	2.05	...

PEPPER—SWEET

California Wonder	4.90	...
California Wonder Low Bush	5.80	...
Harris Early Giant.....	3.30	...
Oshkosh	3.90	...
Ruby King	2.05	...
Sunnybrook	1.65	...
Worldbeater	2.90	...

RADISH—ROUND ROOTED SORTS

Crimson Giant .....	.50	.45
Early Scarlet Globe (Vicks) .....	.50	.45
Rosy Gem or Early Scar- let Turnip White Tipped .....	.50	.45
Saxa .....	.50	.45
Sparkler .....	.50	.45

RADISH—LONG ROOTED SORTS

Cincinnati Market .....	.50	.45
Long Scarlet Short Top..	.50	.45
Icicle50	.45

SALSIFY

Mammoth Sandwich Island	1.50	1.40
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SPINACH

Bloomsdale Long Stand- ing30	.25
King of Denmark30	.25
Nobel (Giant Thick Leaved)30	.25
Old Dominion .....	.30	.25
Hollandia .....	.40	.35
Prickly Winter .....	.28	.23
Princess Juliana .....	.28	.23
Presto .....	.45	.40
Resisto .....	.65	.60

SWISS CHARD

Lucullus .....	.65	.60
Large White Ribbed ...	.65	.60

SQUASH—SUMMER VARIETIES

Dwarf Summer Crook- neck .....	.45	.40
Dwarf Bush Green.....	.55	.50
Early White Bush Scallop	.45	.40
Giant Summer Straight- neck .....	.55	.50
Mammoth White Bush..	.50	.45
Mammoth Yellow Sum- mer Crookneck .....	.50	.45

SQUASH—ITALIAN VARIETIES

Cocozelle .....	.55	.50
Italian Bush Rapid ....	.55	.50
Zucchini, Black .....	.75	.70
Zucchini, Grey .....	.55	.50

SQUASH—AUTUMN AND WINTER VARIETIES

Banana	\$0.75	\$0.70
Pikes Peak .....	.40	.35
Golden Table Queen....	1.20	1.10
Table Queen or Des Moines .....	.75	.70
Delicious, Green .....	.75	.70
Delicious, Golden .....	.80	.75
Fordhook Vine .....	.45	.40
Hubbard, Blue .....	.75	.70
Hubbard, Chicago Warted .....	.75	.70
Hubbard, Golden .....	.75	.70
Hubbard, Improved Green .....	.75	.70

TOMATOES

Avon, Early	2.75	2.60
Bonny Best, Burrell's Special	10.00	9.75
Bonny Best, Standard..	2.75	2.60
Break O'Day	3.30	3.20
Canner's Jewell — Blood Red Flesh	2.90	2.80
Clark's Special Early..	2.90	2.80
Earliana Burrell's Spec- ial	10.00	9.75
Earliana Standard	2.90	2.80
Early Jewell, Burrell's Special	3.90	3.80
Glovel	3.90	3.80
Grothen's Globe, Bur- rell's Special	10.00	9.75
Grothen's G l o b e, Standard	3.90	3.80
Gulf State Market, Bur- rell's Special	10.00	9.75
Gulf State Market, Standard	3.90	3.80
Large Gulf State Market, Burrell's Special	10.00	9.75
Large Gulf State Market, Standard	3.90	3.80
Indiana Baltimore	3.90	3.80
Marglobe, Burrell's Special	10.00	9.75
Marglobe, Burrell's Standard	3.90	3.80
Meaty Marglobe, Bur- rell's Special	10.00	9.75
Meaty Marglobe Standard	3.90	3.80
Marbon	4.15	4.00
Michigan State Forcing.	3.90	3.80
Nystate	10.00	9.75
Norton Wilt Resistant Burrell's Special ...	10.00	9.75
Norton Wilt Resistant Burrell's Standard ..	3.90	3.80
Pritchard Burrell's Special	10.00	9.75
Pritchard, Standard ...	3.90	3.80
Scarlet Dawn	3.30	3.20
Speed	3.70	3.60
Rutgers	3.90	3.80

TURNIP

Purple Top Strap Leaf.	.35	.30
Purple Top White Globe	.35	.30
White Egg .....	.35	.30
Early White Flat Dutch	.35	.30
Early Purple Top Milan	.45	.40
Early White Milan.....	.45	.40
Golden Ball45	.40

RUTABAGA

American Purple Top...	.45	.40
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GROWING FLOWERS FROM SEED

After selecting the portion of your garden in which you wish to plant flowers, pay particular attention to the preparation of the soil. If you will refer to page two you will find some information that will help in this, although, of course, the ground will be spaded instead of ploughed. Work the soil deeply and make the top three or four inches as fine and loose as possible. It is well to apply a liberal coating of well rotted manure and spade in, in the fall. In the spring work the soil as early as possible and apply commercial fertilizer as a top dressing (see commercial fertilizer page 2). Much weed killing can be done before planting.

Sowing the Seed

Nearly all flowers do well in sunny locations, a few can be grown in the shade. Most flowers can be grown by sowing the seed as soon as the soil has become warm and danger of all frost is over. Many of the finer seeds can be sown in the house in boxes or flats. The soil used should be composed of about equal parts leaf mold, sharp sand and good garden soil. The bottom of the flat may be covered with a layer of coarse cinders, broken pots or some such material and the prepared soil finely sifted to fill up the balance of the box within about an inch of the top. Place in a window where exposed to the sun and cover with a pane of glass to retard evaporation. Water carefully with a fine spray, keeping the soil moist but not wet. Remove the glass as soon as the seeds begin to sprout. When the plants are a couple of inches high, they should be thinned, allowing at least two inches apart each way. The plants pulled may be transplanted to other boxes, later to be reset in the open ground.

Depth of Planting

The old ruling is to plant seeds to a depth of about twice their diameter. Fine seeds may be pressed into the soil with a flat board, and a very little soil sprinkled over them. Do not plant too deeply. Larger seeds of course, will stand deeper planting. Construct a shade to keep off the burning rays of the sun and prevent crusting, also to avoid the seed being washed away by rains. Hi-caps set close together over the seed row make an excellent shade. See Page 86. Be sure to mark all rows where you sow the seed so you will know what you have planted and where.

To Grow Extra Large Zinnias

Thin so the plants are twelve to fifteen inches apart in the row and place the rows three feet apart for the giant types and two feet apart for the small varieties. Plant the seed one-half inch deep, twenty to twenty-five seeds to the foot of row.

Do not plant until all danger from frost is past and do not plant nearer any trees than the height of the tree. Never plant where they will be shaded. They do the best on very rich soil. Cultivate and water frequently. Dust the ground with finely ground sulphur when the plants are beginning to bud at the rate of one-half pound to the square rod to avoid mildew.

The following symbols are used in connection with each item:

A—Annual: The plants live and bloom one season only.

B—Biennial: The plants live two seasons, often blooming only the second year.

P—Perennial: The plants usually live from year to year.

H—Hardy: Plants that are easily grown and resist average seasonal extremes of temperature.

H-H—Half-Hardy.

T—Tender.

Approximate height of each plant is also given.

FLOWERS BEST ADAPTED TO VARIOUS USES

For Cut Flowers

Antirrhinum (Snap Dragon)
Aster
Calendula
Candytuft
Carnation
Centurea Imperialis
(Sweet Sultan)
Chrysanthemum
Clarkia
Columbine
Cosmos
Gaillardia
Gypsophilla
Marigold
Nasturtium
Stock
Sweet Peas
Zinnia

For Fragrance

Alyssum
Candytuft
Carnation
Centaurea

Petunia
Stock
Sweet Peas
Sweet William

For Partial Shade

Balsam
Campanula
Centaurea
Clarkia
Columbine
Pansy
Sweet William

For Withstanding Drought

Candytuft
Cosmos
Four O'clock
Hollyhock
Petunia
Portulacca
Verbena
Zinnia

For Window Boxes

Antirrhinum
Asparagus Sprengeri
Geranium
Morning Glory
Nasturtium
Petunia
Phlox
Verbena

For Rock Gardens

Alyssum
Columbine
Carnation
Campanula
Candytuft
Dianthus
Gypsophilla
Phlox
Portulacca
Verbena

For Climbing

Canary Bird Vine
Cypress Vine
Morning Glory
Sweet Peas

Plants, other than climbers, given as being 3 feet or more in height may be used as backgrounds; 2 to 3 feet for borders; 10 to 20 inches for bedding and borders; less than 10 inches for edgings.

Flower Seeds

A L Y S S U M, Carpet of Snow. (HA-6 in.)

A favorite little annual because of its fragrance and abundance of bloom. Grows only 6 inches high, yet one plant will cover a space 12 to 20 inches in diameter and be a mass of the purest white from early summer until frost. One of the finest plants for beds, borders and rock-work.

(Pkt., 5c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 35c).

ANTIRRHINUM — (See Snapdragon).

AQUILEGIA—(See Columbine).

ASPARAGUS FERN, Sprengeri (Emerald Feather). (TA-4 ft.)

Beautiful for either pot culture or hanging baskets. Grows freely all the year; a popular house plant.

(Pkt., 10c) (100 Seeds 40c).

ASTERS. (HHA.)

Asters have always been one of the favorite American flowers but the past few years disease in many sections has made it impossible to grow them. Plant breeders have now developed new wilt resistant sorts that are destined to bring this gorgeous flower back into the front ranks of easily grown annuals. Favorable reports as to the value of the resistant strains have been received from all sections of the United States. Even in soil not affected with rot, we believe you will find these strains more vigorous and safer than the ordinary ones.

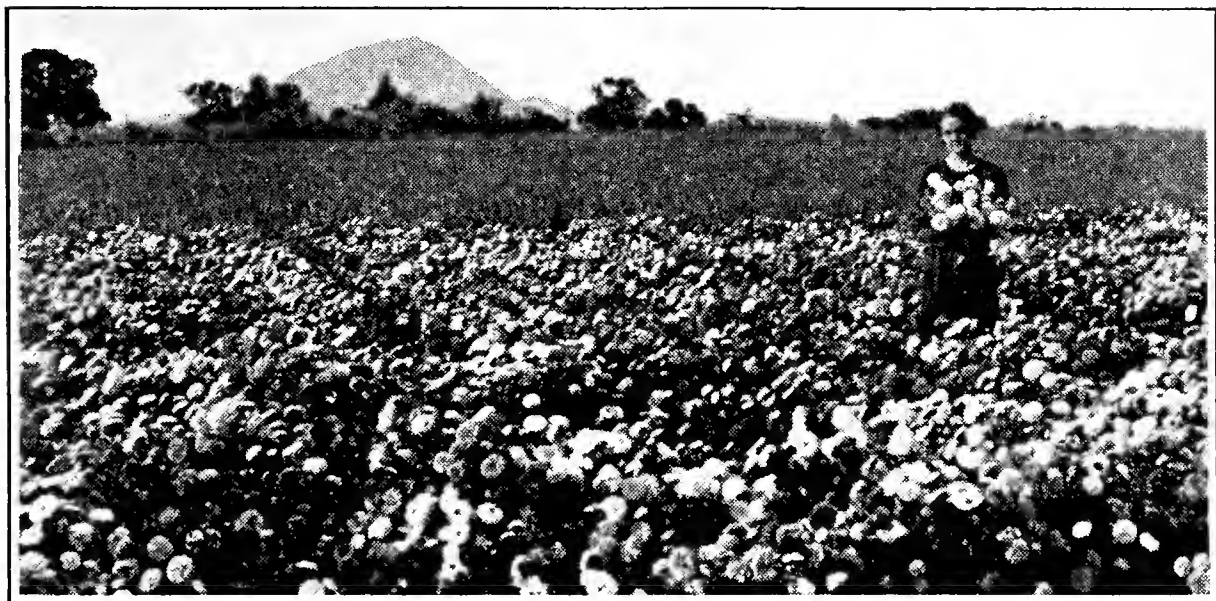
ASTERS, Wilt Resistant Crego Mixed. (2 ft.)

Large very double blooms having long shaggy twisted petals borne on branching plants of robust growth.

(Pkt., 15c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c).



Snapdragon (Antirrhinum)



Asters, Wilt Resistant Crego Mixed Growing for Seed on One of Our Farms Near Cortez, Colorado at an Elevation of 6700 Feet. Ute Peak, Height of 10,000 Feet in the Background.

Flower Seeds

ASTERS, Wilt Resistant Late Branching Mixed. (2 ft.)

Produces regular and symmetrical flowers; good sized, fully double with petals evenly incurved. Plants spreading.

(Pkt. 15c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c).

ASTERS, Wilt Resistant Queen of the Market Mixed. (18 in.)

Handsome somewhat flattened blossoms, rather broad and with incurved petals. Blooms two weeks earlier than other sorts we offer and remains in good condition until others begin to flower.

(Pkt., 15c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c).

ASTERS, Giant Crego. (2 ft.)

Plants robust and of branching habit, flowers large and have long shaggy, twisted petals. Giant Crego is of the Comet type, making it a fine variety for all purposes.

Azure Blue

Lavender

Shell Pink

Crimson

Purple

White

Dark Blue

Rose Pink

Mixed

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c)

ASTERS, California Giants Mixed. (2½ ft.)

The long stems carry flowers with petals so curled and twisted and of such size as to resemble Chrysanthemums.

(Pkt., 15c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c).

BALSAM, Double Camelia Flowered Mixed. (Lady's Slipper.) (HA-18 in.)

The bushy plants are heavily laden with double blossoms borne on short stems. If the leaves hide the blossoms as they sometimes do, they may be trimmed back. Plants require plenty of moisture and will do well in semi-shade; will stand transplanting.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 40c).

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold). (HA-18 in.)

One of the easiest flowers to grow; quite showy, free flowering and desirable for cutting. Produces fine effects in beds or borders. Blooms throughout the season if flowers are kept picked.

Ball's Gold Improved (Florists' Strain). The full, double, golden flowers are borne on long stems. Because of its extreme vigor, it does well out doors in cool weather and is also ideal for forcing.

Ball's Orange Improved. Probably the most popular of all forcing varieties. Light orange, large flowers and long stems. (Florists' Strain.)

Ball's Supreme. Cadmium orange, dark center. (Florists' Strain.)

Camp Fire (Sensation). Large double orange flowers with scarlet sheen, long, strong stems.

Radio deep orange, quilled petals. Recommended for florists' use.

Price of any of above varieties of Calendula—(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 30c).

CALENDULA, Mixed. All varieties extra fine. (See illustration)

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 35c).

CALENDULA, (Orange Shaggy) All American Gold Medal Winner

Orange Shaggy is a very distinct new break in Calendulas.

The petals are long and deeply fringed or lacinated. Row after row of these long fringed petals overlap each other in a rather irregular fashion and build up a bloom with the shaggy appearance of some Chrysanthemums. These blooms are of great grace and beauty. The color is a deep orange shading to slightly lighter orange in the center of the bloom, giving the flower a delightful two tone effect. Well grown, Orange Shaggy has long stems and forms plants about eighteen inches high.

(Pkt., 15c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c).



Bernita Burrell in a field of
Mixed Calendula.

Flower Seeds

CANNA, Crozy's Dwarf Mixed. (TP-3 ft.) Produces plants of dwarf, luxuriant growth with gladiolus like flowers of the most brilliant colors. They will bloom freely the first year from seed if started about the middle of April. Before planting file through the shell at one end of the seed and soak in warm water over night. When plants are up to the second leaf, transplant singly into pots. Set out in the garden after all danger of frost is past; roots may be kept in a cellar over winter. (Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c).

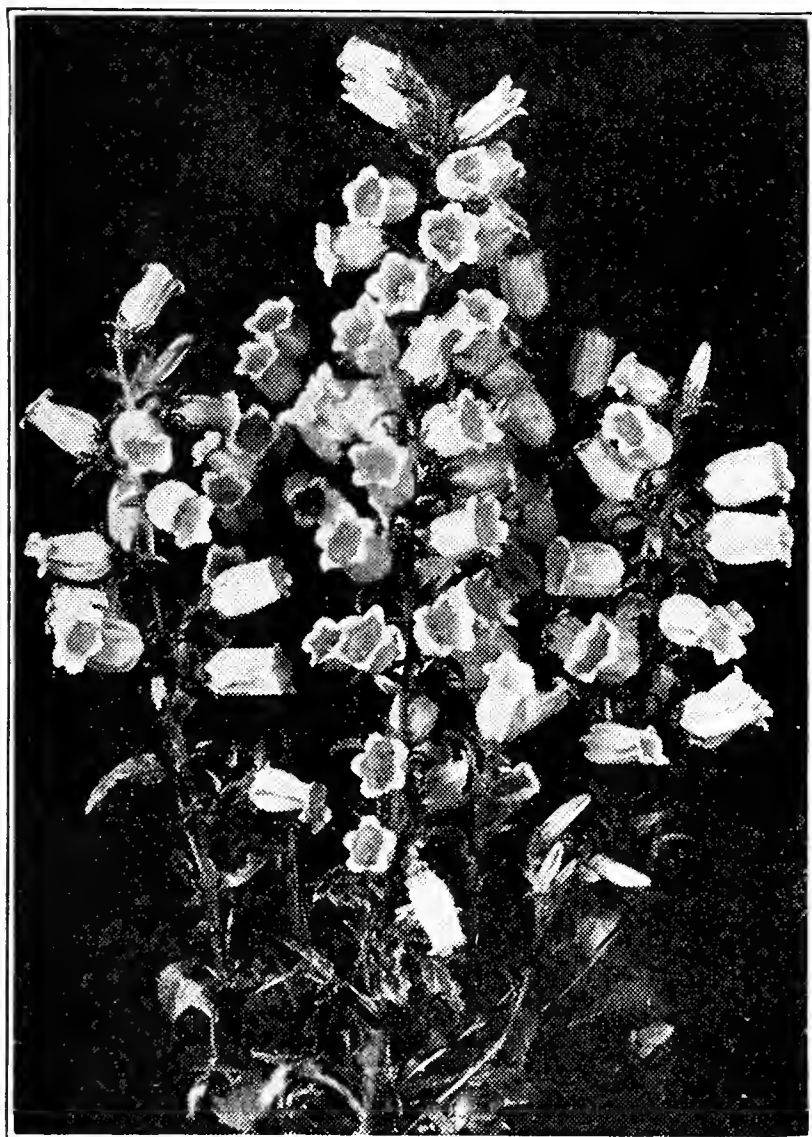
CARNATION. (TP-18 in.) Flowers do not grow large from seed as from cuttings, but are more fragrant. The long blue-green stems are stiff and slender; flowers double with thin waxy petals. (Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c).

CELOSIA CHILDSI (Chinese Woolflowers). (HA-2 ft.) The branches terminate in gay, vivid, crimson, pink and yellow flower cluster like balls of yarn. (Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 20c).

CENTAUREA CYANUS Mixed (Bachelor's Button). (HA-2 ft.) The true old fashioned Bachelor's button of your grandmother's garden. (Pkt., 5c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c).

CENTAUREA IMPERIALIS Mixed (Sweet Sultan). (HA-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) The flowers are large, sweet scented and borne in great abundance on long, graceful stems; valuable for cutting. (Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c) (oz., 60c).

CHRYSANTHEMUM, Coronarium Double Mixed. (HA-2 ft.) Double flowered variety, many bright colors. (Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c).



Annual Canterbury Bells, Liberty Bell

ANNUAL CANTERBURY BELLS, Liberty Bell. (HA-2 ft.)

An annual sort that has proven to be one of the most popular novelties. Bell-like flowers are intense violet blue in color. Flowers in less than six months from time planted, continuous blooming until frost. Plants have some 6 to 8 spikes of flowers. 1934 Winner of Award of Merit All American Selections. (Pkt., 25c).

CANTERBURY BELLS, BIENNIAL, Medium Mixed. (HB-2 ft.) The branching plants are heavily laden with large bell-like flowers. Colors white, various shades of blue and some pink.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c).

CANARY BIRD FLOWER. (HA-6 ft.) A climber that bears unique, delicately cut, bird-like flowers. Blooms pure yellow and fringed. Allow to climb on a trellis in a sunny place. (Pkt., 5c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c).

CANDYTUFT, Giant Hyacinth, White. (HA-1 ft.) The finest white candytuft. Immense pure white spikes resembling well formed hyacinths. (Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c).
Umbellata Mixed—A handsome compact flowering border plant desirable for massing in beds and for cutting. (Pkt., 5c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c).

Flower Seeds

CLARKIA, Finest Double Mixed. (HA-2 ft.)

Clarkia is one of the easiest grown annuals developing to perfection in a cool climate. Plants grow quickly and are in full bloom from 5 to 6 weeks after sowing. A fine garden flower and excellent for cutting.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 25c).

CLEMATIS PANICULATA.

One of the finest hardy climbers. Fragrant white flowers.

(Pkt., 5c) (⅓ oz., 25c).

COLUMBINE (Aquilegia), Mixed. (HP-2½ ft.)

Plants look frail but are strong and hardy and will thrive in most situations, preferring partial shade and considerable moisture.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 25c).



Early Flowering Giant Mixed Cosmos. The Girl is Barbara Burrell, and Mesa Verde may be seen in the distance.

COSMOS, Early Flowering Giant Mixed. (HA-4 ft.)

The blooms are single and much larger than the ordinary sort of Early Flowering; some being as much as 4 to 5 inches across. Plants strong, vigorous growing and so free with their favors that they can scarcely be spared from any garden.

(Pkt., 5c) (¼ oz., 25c).

COSMOS-KLONDYKE ORANGE FLARE (New). (HA-3½ ft.)

A distinctive and striking golden orange flower. Fine for cutting. Plants bushy and make a fine background for the flower garden. Seeds germinate when the ground becomes warm. Gold Medal Winner 1935, "All America" Selections.

(Pkt., 10c).

CYPRESS VINE. Finest Mixed (Ipomea Quamoclit). (HA-8 ft.)

A rapidly growing climber with fern-like foliage and graceful star shaped flowers.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 25c).

DIANTHUS, Double Mixed (Pinks). (HA-12 in.)

Few flowers can equal this in beauty and profusion of blooms. Gay blossoms on strong stems come in a variety of colors, their stripes and markings making them especially attractive. Easy to grow and suitable for cutting.

(Pkt., 5c) (¼ oz. 40c).

ESCHSCHOLTZIA, California Poppy. (HA-12 in.)

State flower of California. When planted in beds it is a brilliant mass of blooms all summer. Plants grow in tufts and the blue green foliage is very lacy, flowers a rich golden yellow.

(Pkt., 5c) (¼ oz. 20c).

ESCHSCHOLTZIA, Sunset Mixture.

A mixture of all colors known to California Poppies.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz. 20c).

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower). Fine Mixed. (HA-18 in.)

Splendid, large, single composite flowers with rich maroon center and orange edges.

(Pkt., 5c) (¼ oz. 25c).

GERANIUM Zonale Mixed. (TP-2 ft.)

An excellent mixture of the largest and finest varieties. Geraniums are interesting plants to raise from seed as there is always a chance of securing something new and desirable. In fact propagation by seed is only way to obtain new varieties. Geraniums bloom better in small pots with the soil kept not too moist.

(Pkt., 10c).

Flower Seeds

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath). (HA-2 ft.)

Elegant star shaped white flowers charming for massing with bouquets.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c).

GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA, Double White. (HP-3 ft.)

Superior to the older hardy sorts, producing tiny double rose shaped flowers. Gives a mist like appearance in bouquets. Still unfixed but has a good portion of doubles.

(Pkt., 25c) ($\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 75c).

HOLLYHOCK, Chaters Best Mixed. (HP-5 ft.)

This tall stately flower should be used as a background for other flowers in your garden. Try planting a row along the back fence. Our mixture contains a beautiful range of colors.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c).

LARKSPUR, Double Tall Stock Flowered. (HA-3 ft.)

The long slender spikes are very graceful and beautiful either as a border or a cut flower; thrive in almost any soil but a sunny situation suits them best. They are adorned with finely cut, feathery foliage of soft green which sets off to advantage the handsome long floral spikes of double blooms. Colors range from pure white to soft shades of lavender and pink.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c) (oz., 45c).



Barbara Burrell with an armful of Marigolds.

MARIGOLD, African Tall (Improved Type), Orange Prince. (HA-3 ft.)

Large very double beautiful orange.

MARIGOLD, Lemon Queen.

Flowers lemon yellow, large double and attractive.

MARIGOLD, Mixed.

See illustration.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c) (oz., 60c).

MARIGOLD, French Dwarf Mixed. (HA-20 in.)

A wonderful plant when properly grown. Resembles a dwarf evergreen; attractive covered with bright half double flowers about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch across. Growing period is long and the brilliant shades stand out strikingly against the dark foliage.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00).

MARVEL OF PERU (Four o'Clock), Mixed. (HA-2 ft.)

An old-fashioned favorite. It is one of the easiest grown. Plants are bushy and covered all summer with showy very fragrant blooms.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 20c).



MORNING GLORY, Colorado Heavenly Blue. (HA-10 ft.)

Flowers measure from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches across. In color they are very dark sky blue with white throat. They are profuse bloomers and during the long season the vines are a mass of beautiful blooms. Plants may be transplanted when young.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00).

Flower Seeds

MORNING GLORY, Major Mixed. (HA-10 ft.)

The old fashioned favorite.

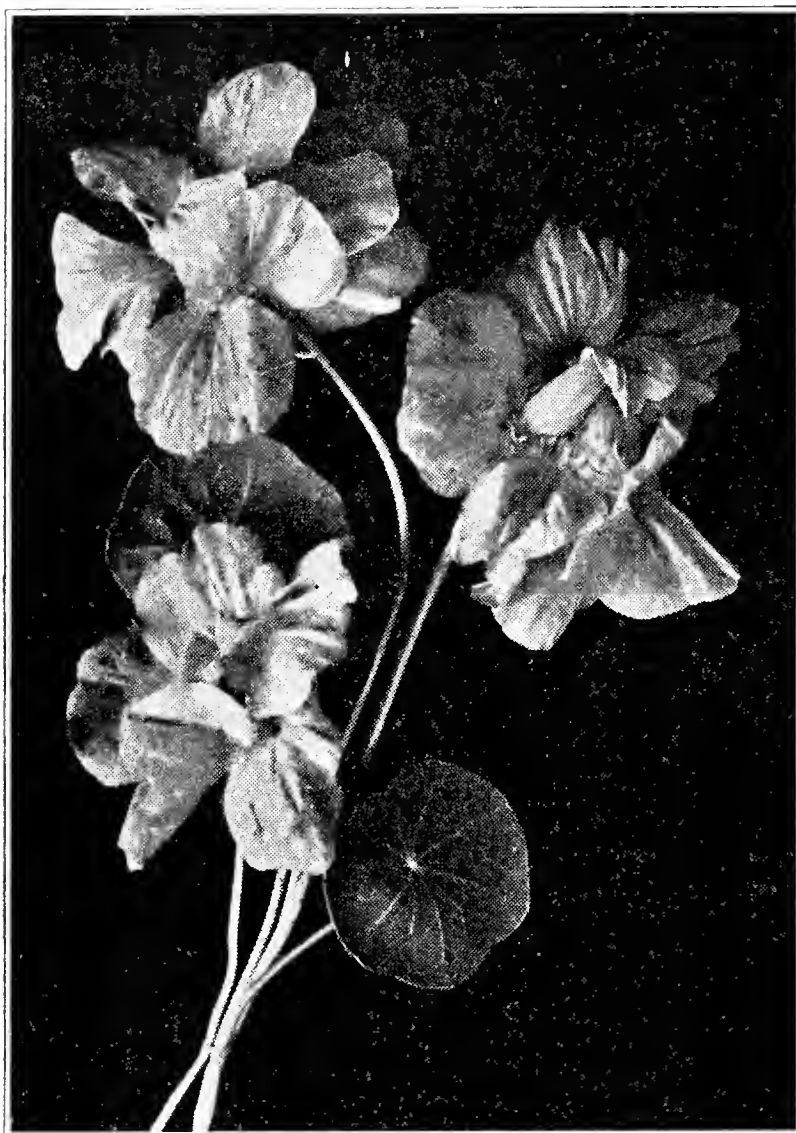
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 30c).

NASTURTIIUM, Double Golden Gleam. (HHA-24 in.)

The new sweet scented semi-double Nasturtium. Plant forms a vigorous, large bush, which throws out short runners averaging 18 inches. Flowers commence as soon as the plant nears complete development. At the time it is in full bloom the entire plant, including the runners, is a blaze of color.

The large golden yellow flowers average 2½ inches across. They are borne on erect stiff stems 6 inches in length, consequently the flowers stand well above the foliage, an arrangement which adds immeasurably to the showy appearance of the plant.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) (¼ lb., 70c).



Nasturtium Golden Gleam

NASTURTIIUM, Double Scarlet Gleam. (HHA-24 in.)

1935 All America second Gold Medal Winner. It is a rich scarlet counterpart to Golden Gleam. Half Dwarf type, bushy with a few short runners. Profuse blooming.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 50c).

NASTURTIIUM, Tall Mixed. (HHA-5 ft.)

Admirably adapted to covering a fence or trellis or droop over a retaining wall.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.20).

NASTURTIIUM, Dwarf Mixed. (HHA-1 ft.)

These low growing bushy kinds form symmetrical plants of uniform appearance well suited for edgings or borders.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.20).

PANSY. (HA-8 in.)

To succeed with pansies only the best seed should be sown. Have the bed where it will not receive the full heat of the sun. The east or north side of the house is generally a good location. Seed sown in the house or hotbed between January and April or in the open ground as soon as the soil can be worked in the spring will give flowers all summer and fall. For early spring blooms and for the largest and finest flowers sow between July and September and protect during the winter.

PANSY, Giant Trimardeau Mixed.

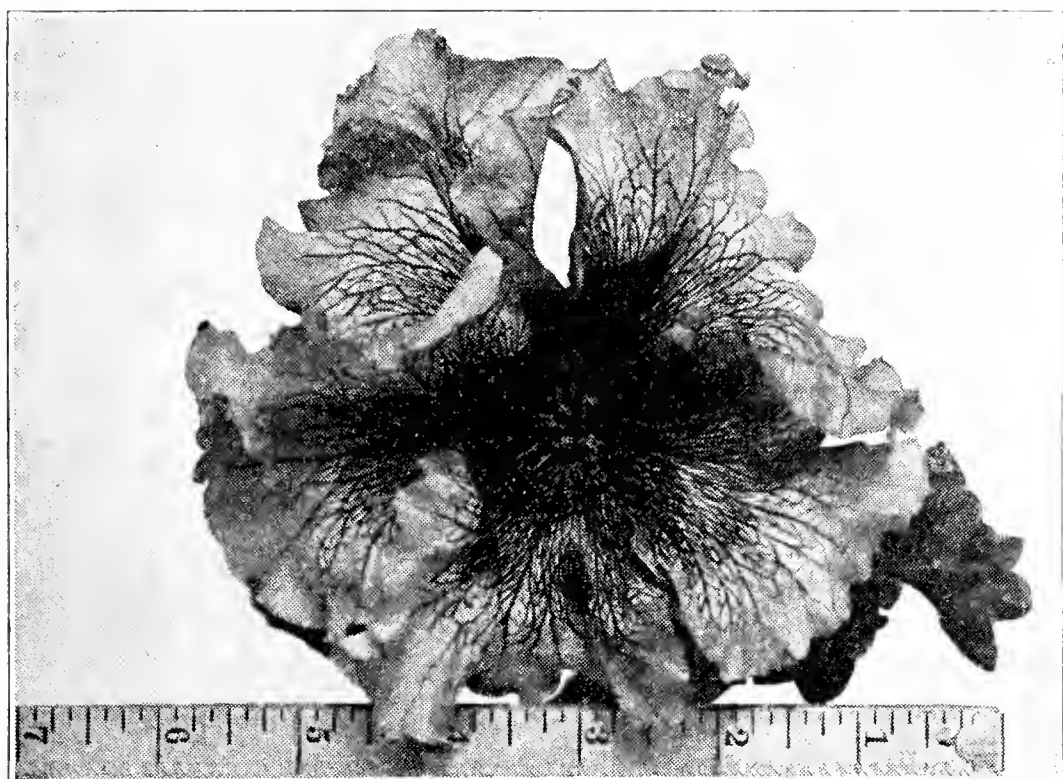
A showy class of robust and very compact growth and is a well balanced mixture. Will prove a delightful surprise because of the great size of the flowers, which are carried well above the leaves on the long stems.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ oz., 35c) (¼ oz., 60c).

FROM CASA GRANDE, ARIZ. We have used your seeds many times in the past twenty-five years, and have always found them satisfactory.

FROM GARLAND, TEXAS. I bought some Zinnia seed from you and I just want you to know that they were the most gorgeous ones that I ever had the pleasure of growing.

Flower Seeds



Petunia—Dwarf Giants of California Mixed.

PETUNIA. (HA).

Petunias are among the most popular annuals because of their ease of cultivation and freedom of blooming. They will stand drought and will give a constant supply of flowers from June to October. Seed can be sown in the open ground in the spring or in a hotbed or cold frame to transplant later to beds or borders.

PETUNIA, Dwarf Giants of California Mixed.

These are of great beauty and luxuriance, including flanged and deep throated sorts in the endless variety of colors.

(Pkt., 20c).

HYBRIDA FINE MIXED. (2 ft.)

Fine bushy plants that are of great value for massing in beds. While the single flowers are not particularly large, their great number makes a gorgeous showing.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c).

PETUNIA, New Nana Compacta Mixed (8 to 10 in.)

We strongly recommend this improved strain for use wherever Petunias are needed—in pots, window boxes, borders, beds and they are even suitable for rock gardens. Plants form a perfect ball effect. It is a well balanced mixture of colors representing deep rose, rose pink, pink, pale pink, crimson, white and striped effected in all of these colors. (Pkt., 20c).

POPPY.

What a riot of color poppies bring to a garden; almost every shade of the rainbow is represented.

SHIRLEY FLOWERED SINGLE MIXED. (HA-18 in.)

Produce a new set of fresh gaily colored blooms every morning

(Pkt., 5c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c).

DOUBLE PAEONY FLOWERED MIXED. (HA-3 ft.)

Showing double globular flowers almost equal to peonies. A good variety of colors. (Pkt., 5c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c).

PORTULACCA (ROSE MOSS) DOUBLE MIXED. (HA-6 in.)

Will thrive in a dry, sunny spot, where most other plants would die of thirst. Sow in the garden as soon as it becomes warm and enjoy a dazzling display of beauty from July until frost. Can be transplanted while in full bloom. While not entirely fixed will produce a large percent of doubles.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c).

PHLOX, Drummondii Mixed. (HA-12 in.)

For variety and combination of bright, fresh colors Phlox are unequalled. They flower freely during the entire summer. You will be pleased with them in your garden border and for edgings and massings nothing can surpass them.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c).

Flower Seeds

SNAPDRAGON. (HA).

Come in a wide range of colors and are well suited to cutting or for show in the garden. Spikes are borne well above the dark foliage and each flower is amazingly like a dragon's head, with mouth that opens and closes.

SNAPDRAGON, Giant Mixed. (3 ft.)

Because of their height they require staking and should be used as the background of a border.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 30c).

SNAPDRAGON, Half Dwarf Mixed. (2 ft.)

Plants require no support.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 20c).

SNAPDRAGON, Rust Proof University of California Mixture. (2½ ft.)

Awarded Certificate of Honor 1935 all American Winner. This new sort will thrive where it is impossible to grow the regular Snapdragon because of rust. Contains a wonderful range of popular colors in a most excellent mixture.

(Pkt., 25c).

STOCK, Beauty of Nice. (HA-16 in.)

Sweet fragrance, combined with vivid tones and soft shades of color, make this flower well suited to every taste. Our seed will produce a large proportion of doubles.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c).



Sweet Peas, Early Flowering Mixed

SWEET PEAS—SPENCER EARLY FLOWERING MIXED are valuable for greenhouse culture and for outdoor planting in the south. In cooler climates they bloom a week to ten days earlier than other varieties. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c) (lb., \$2.50) prepaid.

SWEET PEAS—SPENCER LATE OR SUMMER FLOWERING MIXED. This type is recommended for general outdoor growing except in the extreme south, where sweet peas flower during the winter and where the Early Flowering Type gives best results.

STRIPED AND FLAKED, Senator. Mixed colors.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c) (lb., \$2.50).

SWEET WILLIAM, Double Mixed. (HP-1½ ft.)

An attractive class of easily grown and most beautiful plants of extreme richness and diversity of colors. Deliciously sweet scented. For cut flowers they are not surpassed.

(Pkt., 5c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c).

VERBENA, Mammoth Mixed. (HA-8 in.)

The low spreading growth forms a carpet of green foliage that makes a dense background for its brilliantly colored flowers.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c).

VERBENA, Nana Erecta Violet Boquet (HA-8 in.)

Special Mention 1935 All American Winner.

This charming new Verbena blooms over a long season, and often has from 20 to 30 trusses of flowers blooming at the same time. Color when first open is deep violet tinged with garnet changing to a deep violet as the flower gets older. The eye is cream, making a rich color combination. Diameter of flower head is two and a half to three inches and the individual florets are three-fourths inch in diameter. (Pkt., 25c).

Zinnia

See Page 94 for information on how to grow extra large Zinnias.

FANTASY—The New Chrysanthemum flowered Zinnia.

Shaggy bloom having curled and twisted petals. Something new and different.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 25c).

LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.

Intense scarlet, very small double flowers.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 25c.)



CALIFORNIA GIANTS.

The California Giant type of Zinnia is winning a very prominent place with florists and with those who take great interest in the growing of a fine home flower garden.

The stems are long, petals long, soft and of the most pleasing colors. They are very attractive from the time they first open until in full bloom.

Many of the blooms when well grown attain a diameter of 6 to 8 inches.

Brightness

Orange King

Lemon Queen

Cerise Queen

Purity, Pure White

Scarlet King

Isabellina, delicate golden cream

Violet Queen

Rose Queen

Enchantress

Salmon King

Daffodil

California Giant Mixed

Pink Profusion

Any of the above straight colors or mixed.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 40c) (oz., \$1.50) (¼ lb., \$5.00).

Zinnia Lilliput

(Pompon or Baby Zinnias)

These very double flowers are about one inch in diameter, beautifully formed and are excellent for cutting as the stems are 8 to 10 inches long. They start blooming early and last all summer. Very effective for borders.

ROSEBUD

LILAC GEM

FLESH

WHITE GEM

CANARY GEM

SCARLET GEM

ORANGE GEM

SALMON ROSE

MIXED

VALENCIA

Any color or mixed.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 20c) (oz., 60c) (¼ lb., \$2.00).



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PLEASE FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. By doing this, mistakes and misunderstandings will be very largely avoided. We ship more than 90% of the orders the day received, however, if your order is delayed, please let us hear from you promptly.

Seeds cannot be manufactured; they must be grown and for this reason we are not bound by any definite time or quantity by the prices quoted in this catalog and they are subject to change without notice. We recommend that you order as early as possible.

SALES TAX.—Do not add sales tax if you live outside of Colorado. Those living in Colorado should add 2% to their order. If you are a market gardener and wish to save sales tax, please ask for blanks to be filled in and sworn to before a notary. This applies only to market growers and not to those growing for home use.

OUR TERMS ARE CASH WITH ORDER.—Send Postoffice or Express Money Order or Bank Draft. Cash should be well wrapped and sent by Registered Letter. Small amounts may be sent in postage stamps.

HOW TO ORDER.—Always write your name, postoffice, state and express office plainly, and, if possible use the order sheet. Always carry out the price of each item.

Make all orders or checks payable to D. V. BURRELL SEED GROWERS CO. Because of banks charging collection on some checks we would prefer to have money orders on amounts under \$2.00. If not convenient, however, send the check.

SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED.—We guarantee safe arrival of all seeds sent by Mail or Express, but request all to have their addresses plainly written. If the seeds are not received in a reasonable time, send an exact copy of the order and state kind of remittance and same will be given immediate attention.

HOW TO SHIP.—Always state how to ship heavy seeds, if to go by Freight or Express.

GUARANTEE.—It is impractical to guarantee seeds, as under improper care the best of seeds will fail. Some may be sown too shallow or too deep, in too dry ground or too wet. Some hardy seeds will stand cool weather and grow when soil is too cold for others and will cause them to decay. Insects above or below the surface may attack and destroy them. D. V. Burrell Seed Growers Co. gives no warranty, either expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds they send out, and will not in any way be responsible for the crop.

ORDER BLANK

For High Grade Tested Seeds

WRITE YOUR ADDRESS PLAINLY AND IN FULL in the blanks below, and use another sheet for other matters you wish to write about. This enables us to FILL ORDERS RAPIDLY and correctly, and your inquiries will not be so apt to be overlooked. For full instructions about ordering, etc., see directions page 104 of catalog.



D. V. BURRELL SEED GROWERS CO., Rocky Ford, Colo.

Gentlemen: In accordance with terms of your Descriptive Catalog, please forward to:

Check how goods are to be sent:

Date.....19.....

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Post

☐

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(First Name) (Middle Initial) (Last Name)

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☐

Postoffice.....
Rural Box
Route No. State

Freight

☐

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Address
Please give both your Route Number and Box Number if on a Rural Route

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Cash
Stamps
Check
Draft
Refund
P. M. Order.....
E. M. Order.....
Total

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Date rec'd
Date sent
Filled by
Checked by
Packed by
Number packages
Postage

✓	QUANTITY	NAME	VARIETY	PRICE		✓
				Dollars	Cents	
PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS COLUMN						
Amount carried forward other side:						
EXTRA SEEDS FOR THE NAMES OF THOSE WHO GROW GARDENS. SEE OTHER SIDE.						

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS COLUMN



Our Zinnia Seed Fields are Worth Coming Miles to See. This is Dahlia Flowered Mixed—largest of the Zinnias. Other varieties listed page 103.

This beautiful new type of Zinnias is gaining great favor. Florists find them profitable. Home gardens are made attractive throughout the summer and the Zinnia enthusiast will find endless hours of enjoyment among these large, many colored flowers which rival the finest Dahlias.

NAMED SORTS OF DAHLIA FLOWERED ZINNIAS

- BUTTERCUP—Deep Creamy Yellow.
- CANARY BIRD—A delicate shade of primrose.
- CRIMSON MONARCH—Bright crimson, very large.
- CROWN OF GOLD MIXED—Each petal is deeply overlaid with golden yellow at the base while carrying the individual color to the tip.
- DREAM—Deep lavender purple. An excellent flower.
- EXQUISITE—Light rose with deeper rose center.
- GOLDEN DAWN—Golden yellow. A fine new selection.
- GOLDEN STATE—Yellow in bud, turning to a rich orange.
- ILLUMINATION—A deep rose, soft color.
- LUMINOSA—Attractive bright rose tinged with salmon.
- METEOR—A rich glowing deep red. The darkest red shade.
- OLD ROSE—A very fine flower, of beautiful rose shades.
- OLD GOLD—Deep and lighter shades of old gold.
- ORIOLE—Immense flowers of orange and gold.
- PASTEL SHADES MIXED—Something new and different; the finest Zinnia yet developed for cutting.
- POLAR BEAR—A beautiful pure white flower.
- PURPLE PRINCE—A fine deep purple. Large, well formed blooms.
- SCARLET FLAME—Large, beautiful bright scarlet.
- YOUTH—A very pleasing soft rose pink.
- SPECIAL DAHLIA FLOWERED MIXED—This contains all the above colors and many more in a well balanced mixture.

Any of the above Dahlia Flowered Zinnias—

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c) (oz., \$1.50) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$5.00).

Fantasy Zinnia

You will like this new chrysanthemum flowered type with its large shaggy bloom and curled and twisted petals. Something new and entirely different in Zinnia. A winner in the "All America" Trials.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c)

DO YOU KNOW?

Why better seed is more important to you than ever before
—Read page 1.

How to grow a good garden—Cultural Instructions page 2.

How to control insects, worms and rodents—Read page 87.

How to grow a flower garden—Read page 94.

SPECIAL PRICES TO MARKET GROWERS PAGE 90

D. V. Burrell Seed Growers Co. - Rocky Ford, Colorado

As Good As Grow For You to Sow



From a Color Photograph—Fruits Grown in Our Seed Fields.

**We Invite the Planting of These Seeds in Comparison
with Those Obtained from Any Other Source**

One of Burrell's Zinnia Seed Fields.

